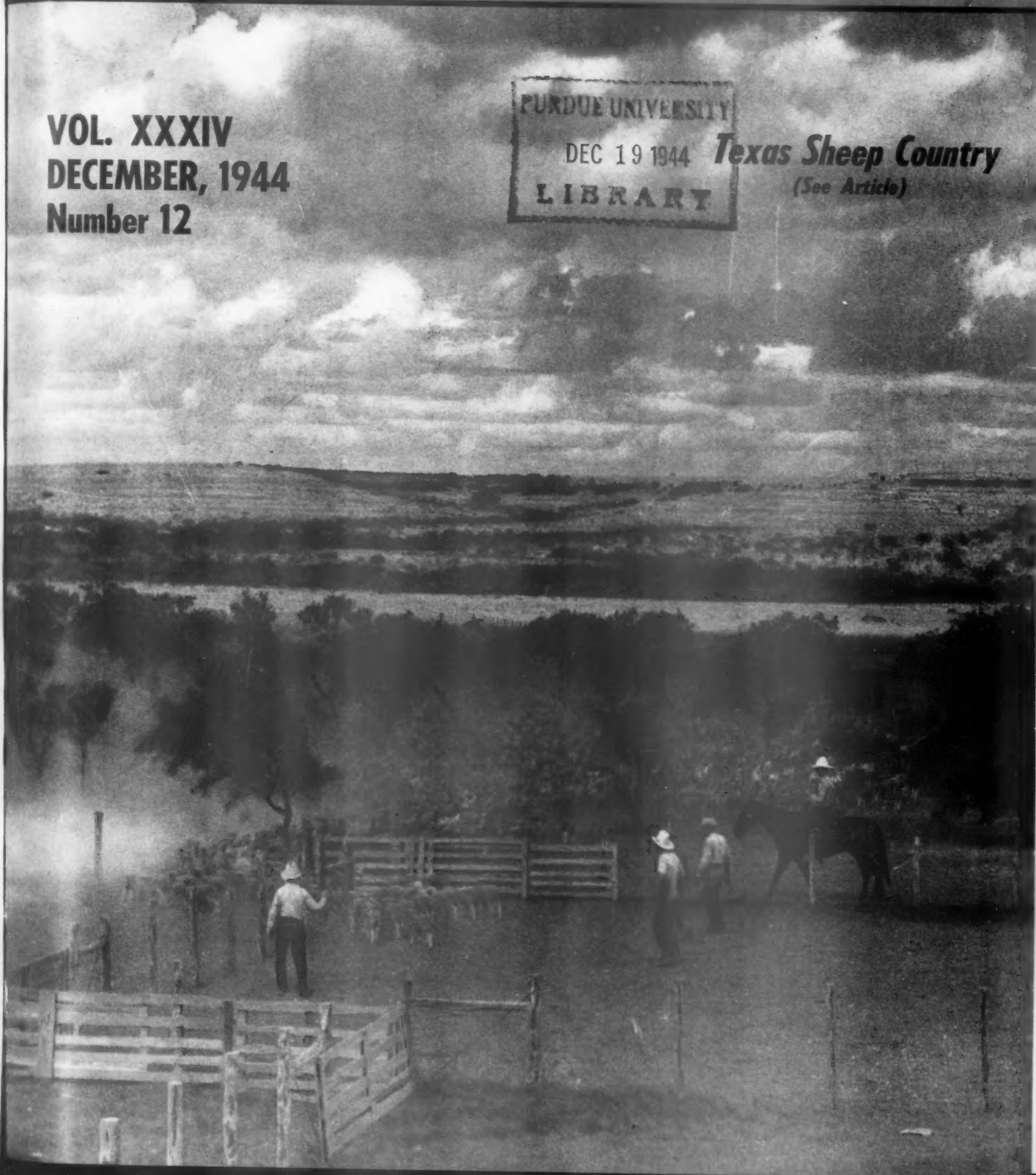


**THE NATIONAL**  
**Wool Grower**

**VOL. XXXIV**  
**DECEMBER, 1944**  
**Number 12**

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*Texas Sheep Country*  
(See Article)





# Convention Time...

## MEXICO CITY TRIP

A trip to Mexico City following the convention can be arranged for any party at a nominal cost. If interested, write to Herbert A. Joseph Secretary, Convention Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas.

IT'S the 80th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers and the 4th Annual meeting of the American Wool Council at Fort Worth, Texas, January 29, 30, 31, 1945. Wool growers everywhere are cordially invited to attend.

Again the plan is to have an open forum type of meeting and a full and free expression of opinion from the convention floor. As tentatively set up, the convention will open Monday at 10 a. m., January 29, with the usual preliminaries. That afternoon all of the convention committees will hold open meetings and prepare reports for convention action. Tuesday morning at 9:30 a.m. lamb marketing problems will be taken up. Representative meat retailers and packers will be asked to take part in this discussion as well as producers and feeders.

Tuesday afternoon will see the opening of the discussion of present and postwar wool marketing, which will continue on through Wednesday morning the 31st when the work of the American Wool Council and the future of wool will be taken up.

Discussion of predatory animal control, grazing affairs and other matters

of import will probably come up on Tuesday.

The National Association platform for 1945 will be framed by committees who are guided largely by action taken at the state conventions which precede the National. Policies have already been adopted by Wyoming and California (report in this issue); Texas and South Dakota Conventions are being held in the early part of December and the rest of the winter conventions are scheduled as follows:

**January 7-9: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello.**

**January 11-13: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Butte.**

**January 15-16: Washington Wool**

## HOTEL AND TRAIN RESERVATIONS

As previously announced in the Wool Grower, the headquarters for the convention will be at the Texas Hotel, but rooms will be available also at the Worth, Blackstone, and Westbrook hotels. If you have not made your reservations already, it would be well to do so at once.

There are two trains daily out of Denver for Fort Worth. One is the "Zephyr" of the Colorado Southern which, under present schedules, leaves Denver daily at 1 p.m. and arrives at Fort Worth at 7:25 a.m. the next day. Another train leaves Denver at 7 p.m. daily and arrives at Fort Worth the next day at 8:45 p.m. The "Zephyr" leaves Fort Worth at 2:35 p.m. and arrives at Denver at 8:15 a.m. while the other train leaves at 10:40 p.m. and reaches Denver at 10:40 p.m. the next day.

**Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.**

**January 18-19: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Prineville, Oregon.**

**January 23-24: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.**

**January 29-30-31: 80th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.**



## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

**Sunday, January 28, 1945,  
Texas Hotel**

**Board of Directors, American Wool Council: 4 p.m.**

**Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association: 7:30 p.m.**



## THE COVER

"Texas Sheep Country" is a feature article of this month's Wool Grower, in which Secretary Askew of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association tells some interesting facts about sheep raising in that section. For the cover picture we are indebted to the Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine.

### *The Cutting Chute*

#### New-Style Price Supports

Fluctuating price supports to prevent loss in the production of agricultural commodities are now being talked of in certain farm groups. At present these supports are on a fixed percentage basis, that is 85 to 95 per cent of parity, which sometimes stimulates excessive production. Under the new idea, the floors, or support prices would vary to meet supply and demand factors in the market for the commodity.

#### Paul Etchepare with Swift & Company

Paul Etchepare, former secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association and more recently manager of the Deer Lodge Farms Company, is now with Swift and Company, working in its Agricultural Research Division, which is directed by F. M. Simpson.

#### Lawrence Myers With U.N.R.A.

Lawrence Myers, who, as director of the General Crops Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has been in charge of the wool purchase program, is now serving as head of the Textile Division of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He has been granted a 3-months' leave from the C.C.C.

#### F. R. Marshall Speaks at California Meeting

Former National Secretary F. R. Marshall spoke at the meeting of the Southern California Wool Growers Association at Pomona on October 7; cautioned that the "more the government is asked to do things for us, the more it will take-away from us."

#### Increase in Canada's Sheep

Sheep numbers in Canada on June 1 this year were up 8 per cent to a total of 3,726,000 head.

#### Fur Fabrics

A limited number of dresses and one sweater made of fabrics in which fur hairs, wool and rayon have been blended in varying percentages, are currently being displayed in an exclusive New York shop. The dress fabrics contain 20 per cent mink and muskrat, 10 per cent wool and 70 per cent rayon, while the yarn in the sweater is made of 25 per cent silver fox, 25 per cent wool and 50 per cent rayon.

#### Postwar Wool Fabrics

Mr. Douglas T. Boyd, general manager of the Australian Wool Board says in the Pastorial Review (September 16, 1944, page 536): "Astonishing changes are forecast in the types of fabrics for the postwar world, which will be treated to materials of com-

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### Affiliated Organizations

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**California Wool Growers Association**  
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**Washington Wool Growers Association**  
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A. E. Lawson, Secretary

**Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association**  
Rapid City  
John Widdoss, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

**Wyoming Wool Growers Association**  
McKinley  
John A. Reed, President  
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

pletely new appearances and holding new combinations of qualities. According to one Bradford authority, these will include a wool material which will be neither worsted nor woolen but somewhere between these two types. Woolen sheets practically indistinguishable from cotton or linen, except for additional warmth, will be available. Woolen materials to which a sheen has been imparted will rival the finest silks and satins. These are no mere figments of imagination; they are practical postwar certainties."

### Six-Legged Lamb At Utah Zoo

Two extra legs growing from underneath his left shoulder saved a lamb in the flock of Charles Wardle, Riverton, Utah, from the butcher's block. Now he gets around friskily and attracts considerable attention from visitors at the Hogle Zoo in Salt Lake City.

### New Vaccine for Foot-And-Mouth Disease

Dr. G. P. Lockhart of the Veterinary College of Uruguay, a recent visitor in this country, tells of a new vaccine that is proving effective against foot-and-mouth disease. At present only 30 to 40 doses of the vaccine can be secured from one animal, whose life is taken in the process, so its cost prohibits general use.

### The N.F.U. Asks Guaranteed Wages for Farmers

The National Farmers' Union proposes to have the government guarantee the farmer and each working member of his family and hired laborer a wage of 60 cents an hour on a yearly basis. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Union at its annual convention at Denver, November 20 to 22.

This minimum wage would apply, under the proposal, until a study could be made to determine whether or not the farm owner is entitled to any more for his work. These wages would be figured in the selling price for farm commodities. No indication was given as to how the plan could be carried out.

### Sheep Prices at Argentina Show

At the Palermo Livestock and Agricultural Show conducted by the Argentina Rural Society on August 19 this year, the grand champion Australian Merino brought 14,000 pesos (about \$3500). The grand champion Corriedale sold for 8100 pesos (about \$2025), while the first-prize Corriedale sold privately at 10,000 pesos (about \$2500). The grand champions in the New Zealand Lincoln and Romney-Marsh sections each brought 7400 pesos (about \$1850) and the top Argentine Merino sold for 6000 pesos (\$1500).

The Palermo show, which also includes a large cattle section and a small pig division, is Argentina's great agricultural spectacle and is attended by the President and all other high-ranking officials.

### Mackey to Manage Southwestern Stock Show

A. K. Mackey, former secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, has been appointed general superintendent of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show held annually at Fort Worth, Texas.

Since leaving his post with the Texas Association, he has been with the Texas Livestock Marketing Association and John Clay and Company, both of Fort Worth, Texas.

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VOL. XXXIV

NUMBER 12

DECEMBER, 1944

509 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones  
Irene Young

Editors

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Woolgrower



# Washington Activities

## Wool

Immediately upon the arrival of the Association representatives in Washington, conferences were held with the various agency heads and many of the Senators and Congressmen interested in the continuation of the wool purchase program by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Although the continuation of the program has not been announced at this time (November 28), you may rest assured that the purchase program will be continued on essentially the same basis as in 1944. There will, of course, be some minor changes in the regulations but the prices at which the wools are to be purchased will be along the same levels. This assurance of continuation has been given us by our very good friend and supporter, Assistant Administrator of the War Food Administration, Grover Hill.

As you know, Mr. Hill has been in on this program since its inception and continues to see that the wool growers' interests are given proper consideration. We are appreciative also of the assistance of Administrator Marvin Jones and the work of William T. Darden, who has so effectively carried out the details of the program. No definite commitment has been made as to the expiration date of the 1945 program but your representatives have requested and feel confident that the program will be extended to include wools produced in the winter and spring of 1946. This is one of the details which will be announced later. In the next issue of the Wool Grower it will be possible to explain any changes in the purchase program because we anticipate that an announcement will have been made before you have read this statement.

## Imports

As you know, very little information is available to the public on the importation of wool into this country. However, from calculations which your representatives have made, there have been over 7 hundred million grease pounds of foreign wool available in this country during 1944. The outlook at the present time is that there has been

and will be more foreign wool available in this country in 1944 than in its entire history. This, of course, does not include the United Kingdom wool which has been stored here for strategic purposes. This means that importers of wool will have a considerable stock on hand, and it is readily understood why there is so much hesitancy in the use of domestic wool in government contracts.

It has been indicated here in Washington that the British Government has sold approximately 140 million pounds of wool to the French Government. It is also understood that 50 per cent of this wool is to be supplied from the stockpile now in the United States if it is of the proper type for their manufacture.

## Army Orders and Domestic Wool

Much has been said about the use of domestic wool in Army contracts for the first quarter of 1945. It is assumed that some 39 million pounds of domestic wool be used in the manufacture of blankets and a considerable amount in the manufacture of the serge materials. Inasmuch as manufacturers are not subscribing to the total amount of yardage requested by the Quartermaster Corps, it may be that a greater amount of foreign wool will be used in serge contracts than was anticipated. It is understood that these contracts, however, will be let on a mill-to-mill basis. Apparently manufacturers are prone to use no more domestic wool than they necessarily have to.

The latest reports show purchases of domestic wools by the C.C.C. as 272 million grease pounds, and that there is a total of something over 22 million to be appraised. This, of course, indicates that the amount of wool, both on a grease and scoured basis, will approximate 300 million grease pounds in the very near future.

## Special Wool Committee

Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming has introduced a resolution to continue the Special Wool Investigating Committee

through 1946. The western Senators are particularly anxious to get all of the information on the growers' problems, and it is anticipated that Senator O'Mahoney as chairman of the committee will hold hearings in the late winter, which will cover all questions confronting the industry. From the standpoint of the growers, this is a very worthwhile project and your Association will be in very close touch with the proceedings. At the present time the House Agricultural Committee under the chairmanship of Representative Pace is holding hearings on surplus commodities. Your Legislative Chairman, J. B. Wilson, will present the case of the growers before this committee.

## Agricultural Goals

The War Food Administration has released production goals on various agricultural commodities for 1945. It suggests that the sheep industry as a whole remain in the same position as in the present year. As there has been a decrease of 2,000,000 head in the sheep population since January 1, 1944, it is expected that the number of stock sheep at the opening of 1945 will be around 44,000,000 head, the smallest since 1929.

Goals for hogs have been increased by 2 per cent, or an estimated 62,700,000 head. It is hoped that the cattle population will be down 7 per cent, leaving a total of 76,721,000 by the end of 1945. It is expected that the total slaughter of sheep and lambs will be approximately 24 million head as compared with slightly over 27 million head in 1943. The indicated crop yield in 1945, however, is estimated to be 860 million pounds of lamb and mutton, or about 150 million pounds less than the total for 1944. The eleven western states' sheep population will be nearer the level of the early 1920's, or four or five million head below the average number for the last 50 years. The Department indicates, however, that Texas and South Dakota numbers will be about in line with the anticipated feed supplies. The final summation of the War Food Administration means that there will be approximately 50 million head of sheep and lambs on farms by January 1, 1946.

## Lamb Prices

Talks with members of the Office of Price Administration regarding the lamb price situation have brought out quite definitely that they feel that prices for lambs will not be increased. They indicate that there is nothing in the picture at the present time which would warrant any increase in price, based upon their computations. It is their feeling that they are now meeting the legal requirements of the Stabilization Act. It is anticipated and hoped that this problem may definitely be cleared during the meetings of the special investigating committees of the Senate and the House after the first of the year. There is some feeling on the part of officials in charge that tremendous pressure will be exerted on the wholesale and retail ceilings of lamb during the coming months, occasioned largely by the decreased supply of fed lambs and the prospective increased demand.

There have been a considerable number of Canadian lambs coming into this country the past two or three months. This, of course, has had an effect upon the domestic lamb prices on some markets. With the tariff on lambs reduced from \$3 to \$1.50 a head, it is possible for Canadian lambs to return to their growers a price higher than the Canadian market and, inasmuch as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is paying the subsidy of 90 cents a hundred on these Canadian lambs, these importations will undoubtedly be continued. It is understood, however, that the Commodity Credit Corporation is not going to purchase the wool pulled from the lambs in question. This wool, therefore, must be sold on the open market.

## Ammunition

It has been reported that our armed forces are not securing ample ammunition and that it is desirable that small arms ammunition production be doubled. This, of course, means undoubtedly a tightening up again of domestic supplies. You will be kept informed as this situation continues to develop.

There are many interesting rumors here in Washington which will affect our industry and if they develop, will be reported to you at the earliest possible date.

J.M.J.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

**January 7-9: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello.**

**January 11-13: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Butte.**

**January 11-13: American National Livestock Association Convention, Denver, Colorado.**

**January 13-21: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.**

**January 15-16: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.**

**January 18-19: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Prineville, Oregon.**

**January 23-24: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.**

**January 29-30-31: 80th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.**

**February 6-7: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque.**

## Wool Tariff Again

AN Australian recently in this country approached representatives of our wool growing industry with the suggestion that our government should reduce or remove the tariff on wool and pay the wool growers a subsidy out of the Treasury in lieu thereof. Of course his one and only interest was to sell more Australian wool in this country at a higher price. Let us see if the removal of the wool tariff either would increase his sales price or enlarge his market for wool.

First it is an established fact that the price of all exportable wool is fixed in London. That is the market to which Australian, South American and South African wools are sent for sale, and the price paid in London fixes the price all over the world whether the wool actually reaches that market or not. The price of wool in Boston is the London price plus 34 cents a clean pound tariff. That is our price less such adjustments as need be made to equalize conditions. When the Australian sells his wool, whether in Australia, London or Boston, he gets the price fixed in the London market. However, if he sells his wool in Boston the buyer must add to the London price 34 cents per clean pound before he can take it out of bond

for use in this country. But he can leave it in a bonded warehouse in this country for 3 years without paying the 34 cents, and any time during the three years he can take it out of the bonded warehouse and ship it anywhere in the world without paying the 34 cents tariff. Only if he uses it in this country or when the three-year period expires is he under the necessity of paying the tariff. How then could the tariff have hurt the Australian by a single penny? He has already received for his wool the London price, which is all he would have received had there been no tariff on wool. In the absence of a tariff if the Australian tried to get more for his wool in Boston than it would bring him in London, then the Boston buyer simply would cable his order to London and obtain his wool at the London price. Indeed, the Australian is not even denied the speculative value of his wool in this market, for he may hold it here in bond for three years without paying the tariff. There is no appeal from this logic.

This tariff of ours is a kind of family arrangement between the people of the United States. It does not concern the outside world. Our folks or most of them just happen to believe that with our high wage and high standard of living, commodities must bring more here than in other parts of the world, and the tariff measures the amount of "more" we must have to maintain that standard. We, the people of the United States are willing to pay the tariff as a means of maintaining our high standard. That is no one's business but our own.

Let us analyze the Australian's second position "that if it were not for the tariff he could sell more wool in this country."

Australian wool which we import shrinks less than 50 per cent so that less than three pounds of his clean wool is needed for the best suit of clothes. The tariff on it therefore is less than one dollar. This suit retails at \$25 to \$75. It is doubtful if the tariff shows at all in the retail price, but should some of it appear there it is so small that it is not a factor affecting sales. The tariff has put many, many dollars in the consumer's pocket. To him one dollar on a suit of clothes is exactly the same as 40 cents to the Englishman. The buying power in America is not limited by the tariff. Our ability to buy is determined by our prosperity. In 1930 to 1935 we did not want the Australians' wool at

any price, for our people were not employed. Now we take it in large quantities at any price, because the people are prosperous.

Let me give a higher authority for this assertion. In the Summary of Foreign Trade for the year 1938, page one, is the following: "The sharp rise in domestic business activity in the latter half of 1938 caused imports to move upwards from the low mid-year totals." Here we have a department head telling us that imports depend on business activity. The greatest imports America ever had were in 1929, the year of our greatest prosperity. We buy woolen clothing only when we have money to pay for it. Would it not be far better if our foreign tariff advisers recognized that it is our tariff-protected industries that are now saving the world from the ruthless tyrants trying to destroy it? The vast supplies they are furnishing to the world have kept the Japs out of Australia, driven the Germans out of Russia, freed Italy, France and the low countries, and will prevent the British Empire from becoming a mere colony of the Nazis.

S. W. McClure

### **Boston Wool Trade Meets; Recognizes Growers' Right to Aid**

THE Boston Wool Trade Association, at its annual luncheon and election meeting on November 21, approved three points of the program set up by a committee of 18 members of different branches of the wool industry at Casper, Wyoming, on November 2, namely:

"All domestic wool shall be used currently.

"No wool held in the United States by foreign governments to be sold in the United States.

"It is essential for the preservation and welfare of the American wool industry that a comprehensive long-time wool promotional and educational program be conducted and that it be supported by all branches of the industry, including producers, dealers, processors and manufacturers."

While the Wyoming committee included members of the wool trade, it was definitely understood, in approving the entire program, they were speaking only as individuals and not for any association.

Harry A. Tilton of Fallon and Tilton, who succeeds Allan C. Emery as president of the Boston Association, while opposing the Hill Plan, agreed that the domestic growers needed some protection in addition to the present 34-cent tariff, due to "circumstances over which they have no control."

"I do believe, however," Mr. Tilton said, "as the general trend today is towards normalcy, that extreme artificial stimulants are of no value to any price structure and the sooner our domestic stockpile can be woven into cloth, the better for the growers, lest their market be entirely lost to foreign wools and synthetic fibers."

Gordon M. McKee of Dewey, Gould and Company, was elected vice president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, and C. Willard Bigelow's appointment as secretary-treasurer was renewed for the tenth consecutive time.

### **Wool Freight Rates**

#### **I.C.C. Asked to Reinstate Investigation**

PETITIONS asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to reinstate Docket 28863, the wool and mohair freight rate investigation, were filed by the National Wool Growers Association, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and their affiliates, the National Livestock Marketing Association, the Pacific Wool Growers, the Livestock Traffic Association, and the Department of Agriculture, on November 6.

If the case is re-opened, hearings at a few central points will probably be held early in 1945. At that time representative shippers will be asked to put in testimony supporting the claim that present rates are too high, or as the lawyers phrase it, "unreasonable and unlawful otherwise."

#### **IS YOUR BOY IN THE ARMY OR NAVY?**

If so, why not send him the National Wool Grower for one year and keep him in touch with the business you want him to return to. Send us \$2.00 for the subscription and his address and we will do the rest.

This case was originally instituted by the Commission on its own motion on July 31, 1942, following the filing of petitions by the producer and marketing groups named above in June of that year, which petitions were endorsed by the Department of Agriculture. On June 2, 1943, the Commission assigned the case for hearing, but owing to difficulty in obtaining sufficient competent help to compile the necessary evidence, the petitioners asked that hearings be postponed, and on August 13, 1943, the Commission canceled the proposed investigation. At that time it was understood that there would be no difficulty in having the case reinstated.

The Department of Agriculture is represented in the case by Charles B. Nutting, assistant solicitor, and James K. Knudson, attorney in the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture; Charles B. Bowling, chief, and Charles A. MacLeod of the Transportation Rates and Services Division of the Department of Agriculture. Those handling the legal work for the producers and marketing agencies are: Lee J. Quasey, commerce counsel for the National Livestock Producers Association; Charles A. Stewart for the Livestock Traffic Association at Fort Worth, Texas; and Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel for the National Wool Growers Association.

Over 25 state public utilities commissions and state departments of agriculture will also be active in the case.

### **Good Foundation Stock**

GEORGE W. LITTON, writing in the Sheep Breeder for November, 1944, says that cull ewes, even at low cost, never make for sound economics in sheep breeding. He started out with a bunch of cull ewes and used the best rams he could get, but was able to produce no rams that compared favorably with the top half of the rams produced and sold in his state (Virginia) by established breeders.

"In short," he said "we had to be satisfied with making \$25 rams from our cull ewes. The lesson I learned is the few dollars extra it costs to buy 40 to 50 years of constructive breeding from reliable breeders is well worth while. A few years of the very best would have paid off faster than the culls."





FORT WORTH SKYLINE

## Fort Worth, Texas, Your 1945 Convention City

**F**ORT Worth, Texas, the city that will play host to the 1945 gathering of the National Wool Growers Association, is ideally located for such a meeting, and the business and civic leaders, as well as the citizenship as a whole, are anxious to entertain this group. For Fort Worth knows and appreciates the men of the range.

While not actually a wool growing center, Fort Worth, the city "Where the West Begins," is centrally located in the No. 1 ranking state in wool production, and the city's trade territory embraces the leading wool areas of Texas. Also, it is the principal livestock market of the state, and the importance of its sheep section is increasing rapidly.

The sheep and goat country of Texas, located to the southwest of Fort Worth, looks to this city as its main hub of business relations. The number of sheep on Texas farms and ranches on January 1, 1943, was 10,677,000, valued at \$76,068,000. There were 10,474,000 sheep shorn in the state during 1942; the average fleece was 7.2 pounds, and the total wool crop, 74,994,000 pounds.

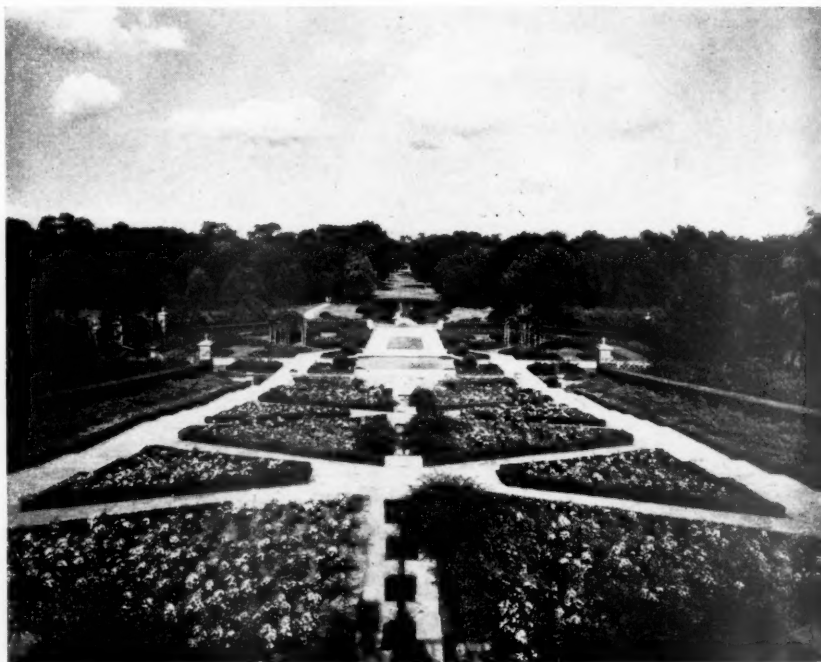
Sheep production in Texas has expanded more rapidly than any other form of stock raising. In 1910 there were only 1,808,709 sheep on Texas farms and ranches. Through the years the increase has been steady, and the sheep industry has spread from its beginning in Southwest Texas throughout the north, northeast, middle west and north central areas, and there are now

some flocks in the Pine Belt in East Texas. It is interesting to note that 85 per cent of the Angora goat population of the Southwest is in Texas and this state produces about 85 per cent of the mohair. There were 3,465,000 goats on Texas farms and ranches on January 1, 1943. The total number clipped during 1942 was 3,764,000 and the average clipping was 4.9 pounds, making a total clip

of 17,856,000 pounds, which brought an average price of fifty cents per pound and a total return of \$8,928,000.

From these facts and figures, it is quite evident that the convention delegate will be in his own environment during his stay in Fort Worth. Now for a look at the city itself, its history, and what it has to offer.

Few cities offer wider opportunities



Rose Garden in Ft. Worth's beautiful Trinity Park

for healthful recreation than Fort Worth. There are 47 parks with an area of approximately 10,400 acres. Scarcely a mile from the business center one may enter Trinity Park and drive continuously for more than two miles through Trinity, Rock Springs and Forest parks, located in the valley of the Clear Fork and the Trinity River. Bridle paths abound and horseback riding and cycling are favorite sports. Fort Worth's beautiful Botanic Garden in Rock Springs Park is a sight no visitor should miss. Natural springs feed exquisite lily ponds, surrounded with the most luxuriant trees and shrubbery.

Fort Worth's public school system is without peer among systems of the South. In 1931 a thorough survey of the system was made by the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University. A \$4,400,000 school building program was launched without delay, providing for thirteen new buildings of the most modern and complete design, for major additions to thirteen existing buildings, and for the complete rehabilitation of all others. The school system and the Works Progress Administration spent \$3,500,000 in the improvement and beautification of the grounds of all school buildings in the city.

Fort Worth's unexcelled transportation facilities, with West Texas' vast store of raw materials at the city's door, give it a dominant position as an industrial and manufacturing center. And the phenomenal growth of West Texas gives Fort Worth a tremendous market for its products.

A large percentage of Fort Worth's population is employed in industrial establishments, and a wealth of intelligent white labor is always available. Equally important, there is a large supply of cheap power, fuel and water.

Livestock production was for a long time the principal and practically sole industry in West Texas, so it was natural that the first great industrial development in Fort Worth was the establishment of the stock yards and packing houses. Packer purchases on the Fort Worth stock yards amount to approximately \$40,000,000 yearly, and these constitute less than half of the total receipts. There are 30 commission houses and order buyers of livestock. Various branches of the livestock industry in Fort Worth furnish employment to more than 6,000 persons, and the annual value of packing house products is approximately \$70,000,000. In addition

to the large Armour and Swift plants, there are five smaller packing houses in the city.

Fort Worth is located in the geographical center of the world's greatest petroleum region. This area is now producing more than 70 per cent of all the petroleum in the United States. Approximately 400 oil companies, independent operators, drilling contractors, geologists, manufacturers and jobbers of oil field supplies are located in Fort Worth.

Fort Worth is the principal aviation center in the Southwest and most important hub in the national air mail service, ranking third in the volume of mail handled. Passenger and express service by American, Braniff and Delta airlines reaches practically every city of importance in the country. These three major airlines operate 37 incoming and outgoing schedules daily, which provide connections to all parts of the nation as well as direct service to Mexico City.

Fort Worth ranks high nationally as a war aircraft manufacturing center, with the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation heading the list. Consolidated-Vultee is housed in the largest building of its kind in the United States under one roof. This huge plant turns out B-24 bombers. In addition, Fort Worth is the home of Globe Aircraft Inc., which manufactures the PT-10, the twin-motored training plane. Adjoining the Consolidated-Vultee plant is the Fort Worth Army Air Field, which has one of the finest airports in the nation. It's at this field that pilots

are trained in the operation of B-24 bombers.

The United States Navy occupies an advance flight field with excellent land and water facilities on Eagle Mountain Lake near Fort Worth. Fort Worth also has the largest inland seaplane base in the United States. Thirty ships can be buoyed at this base while three individual fuel ducts make it possible to serve three ships at the same time. This base is used by the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard as a stop-over point between the East and West coasts.

The Army Air Forces Training Command, which is in charge of all aviation for the Army, maintains national headquarters in Fort Worth. Hick's Field, famous training field in World War I, is again a busy primary training field for Army pilots.

Fort Worth Municipal Airport is a fully equipped air terminal with outstanding traffic control facilities. At this time its runways are being resurfaced and extended to a length of 4,300 feet. It is the American Airline Port of Entry for traffic to and from Mexico. The Navy Ferry Command is based at the Municipal Airport, and a school for training Army, Navy, and Marine two-engine transport pilots operated by the airline is also located there.

With its recreational opportunities and industrial enterprises, Fort Worth has much of interest for the visitor. It's a popular convention city, anxious to add the 80th annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association to its record of successful gatherings.

Ft. Worth Chamber of Commerce

## 1945 Farm Census

ENUMERATORS of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, will commence gathering information soon after the first of the year for the Census of Agriculture, which is taken every five years under section 16 of the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1929.

The data to be collected includes statistics on farm acreage, crops, livestock, farm labor and other items connected with the operation of a farm. To simplify the work, both for the enumerator and the farmer, this year the country has been divided into seven regions, each region being made up of states whose agricultural production is along similar lines, and different schedules have been prepared for each region.

The questions relating to livestock and livestock production are the same for all regions, however. Livestock producers will be asked to tell the number of classes of livestock on hand January 1, 1945, the number sold alive in 1944, the number butchered, and the value of livestock, wool, mohair, etc., sold or traded in 1944.

The information collected for the census is confidential and can not be used for purposes of taxation, regulation, or investigation. The cooperation of all farmers and livestock men, particularly in having as much data available as possible for the enumerator, is requested by the Bureau of Census, that as accurate an agricultural census as possible may be secured.

# Grazing Service Proposes Higher Fees

## Statement By President Winder

IT was my privilege to attend a meeting of the National Advisory Board Council in Salt Lake City, November 24 and 25. At this meeting Mr. C. L. Forsling, Director of Grazing, presented to the Council a proposal to increase grazing fees 300 per cent.

Mr. Forsling's proposal is that the fees be different in each state, ranging from 14 cents per animal unit\* a month in Nevada to 18 cents in Colorado. As near as I could tell, the reason for this difference was based on the fact that fat beef and lamb animals from Colorado brought more on the market than those from some of the other states even though the range administered by the Grazing Service is almost entirely winter range and has no relation whatever to the market value of fat animals.

The fees proposed were for 1945, and they propose to work out a schedule providing for the fees to fluctuate from this new base in proportion to the market changes on slaughter animals year to year.

When asked why the Grazing Service was proposing to raise the fees at this time, Mr. Forsling cited the provision in the Taylor Act which states that a reasonable fee shall be charged. Mr. Forsling stated that he did not feel that the present fee of 5 cents per A.U.M. was reasonable. Some of the members of the Council inquired as to the basis of the new fees and how the Grazing Service had decided that they would be reasonable. Mr. Forsling stated that he had not attempted to base the new fees on a commercial basis, nor on a comparative basis with lease prices of state or private lands within the public land states. Mr. Forsling said that he did not believe the present fee of 5 cents per A.U.M. was a reasonable fee even back in 1934 or 1935, so he started out with the premise that 9 cents per A.U.M. would have been a reasonable fee to begin with, and working from there and on the basis of increased market values for livestock, a fair fee for 1945 would be 15 cents per A.U.M. Then by making adjustments for the different market values of livestock in

\*An animal unit is one cow or five sheep or five goats.

the various states, he made a schedule of fees ranging from 14 cents per A.U.M. in Nevada to 18 cents in Colorado. Even after listening to all the explanations and discussions I was still left with the impression that the Grazing Service had plucked a figure out of the air and, because they did not think it was unreasonable, therefore it must be reasonable.

The Council members, and especially the Chairman, Gordon Griswold of Nevada, energetically opposed the proposed increase in fees. Mr. Griswold reminded Mr. Forsling of the commitment made by Mr. Rutledge when he was Director of Grazing that there would be no increase in fees until after the war. Mr. Griswold pointed out that, if the Grazing Service insisted on raising the fees at this time, the Service would very definitely be breaking faith with the livestock producers.

The Council also made it clear to Mr. Forsling that their idea of a reasonable fee should be based on the actual cost of a reasonable amount of administration of the grazing on the public domain and nothing more. In support of this contention, Mr. Griswold referred to the testimony of Secretary Ickes before the Public Lands Committee previous to the passage of the Taylor Act in which he stated that they would not try to make this a revenue-producing act, and that the stockmen should not be expected to pay more than the bare cost of administration, which he estimated at that time at \$150,000. The present estimate of the cost of administration is roughly one million dollars, and the Grazing Service claims they need at least two million dollars to properly administer the act.

It seems to me that there is a very grave threat to the welfare of the livestock industry in this request for increased grazing fees and also in the idea that it is going to require substantially larger sums all the time for administration. There is real danger that the Grazing Service will become a very burdensome bureau on the backs of the livestock producers.

Another danger, as I see it, is the fact that the Taylor Act provides that 50 per cent of the fees collected shall go to the various states from which it

is collected. It is true that at the present time that money is returned to the various districts for range improvement purposes, but we have no assurance that the state legislatures will not divert those funds for some other use. Anyway this is money collected from the users of the range, and I contend that the users could, by spending the same amount of money themselves directly on range improvement, obtain better results than can be obtained by the present method of expenditure.

On the present fee basis, the total collections are approximately one million dollars, which means that under the 50 per cent provision one-half million dollars is being returned to the districts for range improvement, and if the fees are tripled there would be one and one-half million dollars returned for range improvement. I cannot conceive of any such amount being properly expended for range improvement work under any government agency. It seems to me that the livestock industry is already contributing in taxes its full share to the state governments without being asked to further increase its contribution through an arbitrary increase in grazing fees.

I wish to compliment the members of the National Advisory Board Council on their opposition to the proposed fee increase. I wish to commend the resolution adopted by the Council and to urge that every user of the public domain energetically oppose this proposed increase and make your opposition known to your representatives in Congress. Remember there is grave danger to the livestock industry in this proposal.

## Opposition of Advisory Board Council

THE resolution printed below was unanimously adopted by the National Advisory Board Council on Saturday, November 25, at Salt Lake City. It sets up the reasons for the Council's opposition to the tripling of grazing fees as proposed by the Grazing Service:

"The Taylor Grazing Act provides that the stockmen shall pay a reasonable fee.

"The Secretary of the Interior is

The National Woolgrower



named as the administrator with authority to fix such fee. The Secretary assured the stockmen that he 'had no intention of making the act a revenue producer at all;' that the users of the range would be asked to pay for range administration but nothing more; that the estimated cost at that time of such administration was \$150,000 per annum.

"These were direct representations made to obtain support for the passage of the act. Such support was obtained. Study has been instituted by the administration for the purpose of arriving at a reasonable fee based upon the cost of administering the Taylor Grazing Act. Such study is not complete.

"In open meeting it has been stated to the livestock industry that no action would be taken to raise fees during the present emergency. We are now informed that grazing fees are to be increased 300 per cent and are to be adjusted from time to time based upon the gross received for livestock by the producer.

"This organization opposes such increase for the following reasons:

**"1. Any fee finally fixed must be based on a direct relation to the reasonable cost of administering public lands for grazing purposes only and nothing more. Until facts as to cost of administration together with the necessity therefore and their relation to grazing are determined, no one can fix a reasonable fee as provided by the act.**

**"2. The original estimate of the cost of administration was fixed at \$150,000; the present fee produces in excess of \$900,000. Certainly until facts showing the error of their estimate are presented, there is no reason for raising additional moneys.**

**"3. To raise grazing fees will constitute a direct repudiation of repeated promises made by representatives of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Grazing Service that fees would not be raised during the present emergency. Many livestock operators holding grazing permits are now serving in the armed forces of the United States. We should at least keep faith with them.**

"We propose:

"(a) That the study of cost of administration of grazing lands for graz-

ing purposes only be completed and presented to this council.

"(b) We agree when such a report is available to and approved by the Council to assist in fixing a reasonable fee as provided in the Taylor Grazing Act based upon the fair and reasonable cost of administering the public domain for grazing purposes only but *nothing more*.

"(c) We recommend that by amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act, it provide that fees paid by grazing users of the grazing districts be used for administration only.

"(d) We agree that with such provision in the act, grazing users will finance and maintain improvements desired by them."

The regular or alternate members of the Council in attendance at the three-day conference which opened on November 23 included: Utah—McKinley Morrill, cattle, and T. W. Jones, sheep; Arizona—A. R. Spikes, cattle, and J. T. Atkins, sheep; Idaho—Rowley Babcock, cattle, and Merle Drake, sheep; Montana—Frank C. Wright, cattle, and Frank O'Connell, sheep; Nevada—W. F. Dressler, cattle, and Gordon Griswold, sheep; California—V. F. Christensen, cattle, and Henry Evans, sheep; New Mexico—Truman Spencer, cattle, and John Davenport, sheep; Oregon—S. E. Ross, cattle, and Fred A. Phillips, sheep; Wyoming—Sam C. Hyatt, cattle, and John W. Hay, Jr., sheep; and Colorado—Kelso Musser, cattle, and Dan Hughes, sheep. Messrs. Hughes, Hyatt, and Drake made up the committee that framed the resolution.

The Council also approved a resolution requiring that the leasing of base properties for support of range use and pasturing of livestock be submitted to local boards for approval before action by the Grazing Service.

The sentiment of the Council was also recorded, with the dissenting vote of Mr. Hay, as favoring an amendment to the Taylor Act to provide that the 50 per cent funds "be not paid to the various states, but the money be made a part of the funds received in the United States Treasury."

President Gordon Griswold and other officers of the Council were re-elected.

#### Public Land Hearings

THE subcommittee of the Senate Committee on public Lands and Surveys has announced the following hear-

ings: Alamo, Nevada, January 29-30, 1945; Ely, Nevada, February 1-2; Salt Lake City, Utah, February 5-6.

Grazing fees and other matters of vital concern to men who graze their stock in Taylor grazing districts and on the national forests or otherwise make use of the public domain will be taken up. Those attending previous hearings of this committee, which are held under S. Res 241, know that fullest freedom is allowed in registering complaints or making suggestions for the improved handling of these lands.

## Feeders Seek Change in Termination Date Wool Program

CONCERNED over the announcement by the Commodity Credit Corporation that the 1944 wool purchase program, which expires on December 31, would not cover any wools pulled from lambs slaughtered after that date, and its effect on the value of the lambs they are finishing for market, a large group of lamb feeders presented their case to William T. Darden, chief, Wool Section, General Crops Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, in Denver on October 30.

By resolution they asked the C.C.C. to extend the life of the 1944 program to include wools pulled from sheep and lambs slaughtered after January 1 and prior to June 1, 1945, at the prices now in effect.

The feeders feel that they should be given the assurance that the pelt of the lamb they bought in the fall will have the same value when they sell it next spring.

The petition covering this request of the feeders, printed below with its signatures, was submitted to the C.C.C. by Mr. Darden, and the reaction of that agency is contained in a letter received from Mr. Darden by Mr. Russell Wilkins of Wilkins and Company, Ltd., on November 9, which says:

The 1944 Wool Purchase Program announced on March 4, 1944, provided a market for the 1944 production of domestic wool. In effectuating that program Commodity Credit Corporation entered into three separate agreements (i.e., the 1944 Wool Handler's Agreement (Shorn Wool), the 1944 Wool Handler's Agreement (Pulled Wool), and the 1944 Wool Puller Agreement) under which it purchases domestic wool.

Since the original commitment was that

the War Food Administration would provide a market for the 1944 production of domestic wool, Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to purchase under that program all shorn wool delivered to handlers prior to January 1, 1945, and all pulled wool removed from sheep or lambs slaughtered on or before December 31, 1944, provided such pulled wool is offered to Commodity Credit Corporation for appraisal prior to February 15, 1945. The 1944 program is an over-all program undertaken to benefit all wool producers. We, therefore, cannot extend the present program with respect to pulled wool beyond the date originally announced.

Careful consideration is now being given to the situation which will confront wool producers in 1945, and we expect to announce a plan for orderly marketing of the 1945 production of domestic wool prior to expiration of the present program.

A second petition adopted at the Denver meeting is addressed to the National Wool Growers Association and resolves as follows:

That the undersigned lamb feeders in behalf of ourselves and other feeders whom we represent, hereby petition the National Wool Growers Association to represent our interests in an active effort to prevail upon the Commodity Credit Corporation to extend the life of the 1944 Wool Purchase Program, at pulled wool values now in effect, to provide an outlet for all wools pulled from sheep or lambs slaughtered after January 1st and prior to June 1, 1945.

"The National Wool Growers Association and its members," President G. N. Winder stated, in commenting on the above petition, "recognize the seriousness of the feeders' problem at this time and intend to work diligently for the extension of the wool purchase program. We also recognize that this is only one of the many problems in which the interests of the producers and the feeders are identical and the only way that we can overcome our obstacles is through cooperative efforts."

In addition to the signers of the petition, the Denver meeting was attended by President G. N. Winder, Secretary J. M. Jones, and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association; Horace K. Fawcett, Del Rio, Texas; A. C. Allen, secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association; L. M. Pexton and John T. Caine III of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company; and James T. Routson, regional appraiser, Denver, Colorado.

#### Resolution

Whereas, lamb feeders of the United States have purchased lambs and made arrangements for their feeding operation with the understanding that the Commodity Credit Corporation Wool Purchase Program

would continue in effect to support the price for pulled wool coming from said lambs; and

Whereas, the administrator of the Commodity Credit Corporation has only recently made it known that the wool purchase program will only provide an outlet for wool purchased from sheep or lambs slaughtered prior to January 1, 1945; and

Whereas, the termination of the program at that time will reflect a decrease in the price for fat lambs of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundredweight, which will mean a serious and unwarranted loss to the lamb feeding industry,

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the undersigned lamb feeders in behalf of ourselves and other feeders whom we represent, hereby petition the Commodity Credit Corporation to extend the life of the 1944 Wool Purchase Program, at pulled wool values now in effect, to provide an outlet for all wools pulled from sheep or lambs slaughtered after January 1st and prior to June 1, 1945.

Signed by: C. W. Wright, Seth N. Patterson, Emmett Dignan, H. W. Farr, A. D. King, Harry Bailey, Jake O. Broyles, C. L. Odemeyer, Victor H. Akin, J. F. Crane, W. H. Hilbert, Wilkins & Co., Ltd., S. F. Webster, P. E. Hanson, Sam Epperson, H. A. Meyer, Gordon E. Larson, L. G. Harding, C. J. Fitzsimins, W. P. Wing, J. S. Hofmann, Henry Levy, W. E. Cooper, N. C. Warren, Frank Bond, and John R. Jiridon.

## Educational Service Set Up by Wool Council

EXTENDING its policy of consumer education, the American Wool Council announced the establishment of its Educational Service Bureau on October 26. Prompted by the increasing interest in authoritative, unbiased information on wool in consumer goods, the new service will assemble and distribute material on new developments in wools and worsteds, textile research, approved methods for the care of woolen products in apparel and home furnishings, and technical information of value to the buying public. The Council's Advisory Committee comprising representatives of consumer and civic organizations, home economics teachers and state and local officials will be extended.

Analysis of the steady flow or requests received by the American Wool Council for information of this type discloses the widespread character of the demand. Teachers in colleges and high schools, state and county extension workers in home economics, library directors, leaders of clubs and study groups with members ranging in age from school girls to homemakers, professional magazines serving in these fields, as well as executives engaged in buying merchandise and training per-

sonnel for retail stores, are among the many sources of inquiry for educational service on wool.

A special program of activity is in preparation for the education of salespeople in apparel and home furnishings departments, to enable them to meet an increasingly well-informed buying public with facts essential to the intelligent selling of wool in merchandise.

Emphasis on visual methods in instruction brings growing need for more graphic presentation of subject matter, with libraries, schools, and stores employing more dramatic displays of what was heretofore regarded as "text-book" material. The response to exhibits already prepared and distributed by the American Wool Council indicates that this phase of the new Education Service will prove increasingly valuable.

The work of the Educational Service Bureau is being developed under the direction of Marian Hagen, whose previous experience in home economics and in industry affords a comprehensive background for understanding of both producer and consumer viewpoints. Formerly a teacher of home economics in high school and college courses, Miss Hagen is familiar with the manufacturing and retail fields through her work on the editorial staff of Women's Wear Daily, the promotion department of Cheney Brothers, and in fashion and promotion activities for such retail stores as John Wanamaker, and on women's magazines including the Ladies' Home Journal.

## Ogden Livestock Show

FRED Matley, 4-H boy from Coalville, Utah, sold his 110-pound South-down, grand champion lamb for \$1.95 a pound in the Ogden Livestock Show, November 4-8. The grand champion load of fat lambs shown by Reed Peterson, F.F.A. boy of Tremonton, Utah, brought 20 cents a pound from the American Food Stores.

Most spectacular event of the show, which has been proclaimed one of the best events of its kind in the West, was the record-breaking sale of a grand champion pen of 5 purebred Hereford bulls at a total of \$10,600. Consigned by R. E. Lucas of Saratoga, Wyoming, the pen averaged \$2,120 per head, while individual sales ranged from \$5,000 down to \$500.

# Parity for Wool

By S. W. McClure

THE time has come when stockmen and farmers must understand all about parity and the theory on which it is based.

**It is my judgment that we have gone so far toward regimentation that, regardless of the party in power, some form of price control will always obtain—and the price of agricultural and livestock products will be based in some measure on so-called parity.**

I believe that in the very near future we will see a general wage advance but agricultural prices will remain near parity and any increase will come in the form of a subsidy. We now have a labor government, and labor contends that, because of the increase in living costs, the Little Steel Formula must be broken and an increase granted. Such an increase must be followed by increased cost of production and hence higher living cost, which in the end would defeat the purpose of the increased wages. This cycle can be prevented by holding food and textile prices at their present level and paying the producer a subsidy out of the United States Treasury to take care of the increased costs. That is now being done in the case of butter and many other products. For instance, our condensary here pays 75 cents a pound for butter fat in milk. Then the government pays the producers an additional 10 cents per pound out of the Treasury. This is called a subsidy.

Let us review the subject of parity, what it means, where and when it originated, and how it is applied to wool.

## Parity History

Back in 1933 when the New Deal came into power both parties had made vast promises to stockmen and farmers. Of course during the campaign neither party knew what it would or could do to help the agricultural situation. However, early in 1933 the Congress started hearings on the "Farm Problem" and out of these hearings came the parity proposal. The three industries claiming to be in the greatest distress were wheat, cotton, and tobacco, all with an exportable surplus and no export market. The parity theory, as finally evolved, was that way back from August 1909 to September 1914 the farmer,

generally speaking, was on an even basis with industry. His farm dollar then would buy 100 cents' worth of the things he needed to run his farm and vice versa. The industrial index and the index of farm prices each was around 100 during that period.

This was a Utopian era that must again be brought about at all hazards. To accomplish this it was presumed that, if the price of things the farmer bought rose faster than the price of things he sold, all that was necessary to restore parity was to increase the price of farm products by the amount of advance in the price of the things he bought. That restored parity and put him again on the Utopian base that existed from 1909 to 1914. Of course, if farm prices advanced as fast as industrial prices, no adjustment was necessary for the ratio maintained itself. Otherwise the theory was that the government either should fix the higher price or pay the farmer a benefit payment of some kind to make up the difference. In order to do this and keep back of parity the government selected a long list of the most important articles bought by the farmers, included interest and taxes, and weighted them in proportion to their importance and kept exact account of their change in prices and the relation they bore to farm prices as compared with the years 1909 to 1914.

## The Base Period; Why It Is Unfair for Wool

These years came to be known as the "base years" and we shall so refer to them. Since the price of each commodity under this theory depends largely on the price it sold at during the "base years," it follows that if that price was abnormally low it will continue just that much too low for all time in the future, for it is this base price to which is added the increase made necessary to keep the producer on an exact par with industry. Now it is certainly true that there never was a five-year period in all history when the prices of all farm products were equally high or equally low. But be that as it may, if one base period is taken for all farm products some will be unduly injured and wool is a case in point. During the

"base period" 1909 to 1914 the average clean Boston price of fine and fine medium wool was 61.8 cents. That was parity then. But as the economist Byron Wilson has shown, the average price of the same wool from 1909 to 1940, a period of 32 years, was 97.7 cents, a difference of 36 cents. On the other hand, the price of a bushel of oats in the base period was 40 cents but the average price of oats from 1909 to 1940 was only 40.5 cents or practically the same as in the base period. Such figures mean either wool was too low in the "base period" or too high from 1909 to 1940. The latter cannot be true, for during all that period, with the exception of one year, the price of wool in Boston was the world price plus the tariff when the tariff was effective.

## Tariff Agitation During The Base Period

Wool is one agricultural product most sensitive to tariff changes for the reason that since 1867, with the exception of two short periods, wool has had a tariff of 11 cents per grease pound or its equivalent. As wool is grown one year and used the next it follows that, when the tariff is removed or there is a threat of removal, the price of wool declines approximately by the extent of the tariff protection. Unfortunately for wool, the "base period" 1909 to 1914 was a period of destructive radical wool tariff agitation. Wool became the football of politics. There was not a moment from the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law in 1909 until wool was placed on the free list in the Underwood law of October 1913 that wool was not under bitter political attacks. President Taft had been elected in 1908 under a promise to revise the tariff. He took the position that the tariff on wool and woollens should be reduced and so stated in a public address. But the Congress could not justify the reduction. This gave the Democrats and Progressive Republicans grounds to attack the wool tariff, and the House in 1910 passed a bill reducing wool duties, but the Senate failed to act. Then in the election of 1910 the Democrats, after a wool tariff campaign, secured control of the House. And, to make matters worse, President Taft made his speech at Wi-



## Colorado Growers Meet; Plan Stronger Organization

TEN local wool grower associations of

Western Colorado met during November to discuss problems and needs of their organizations. These meetings were held between November 9th and 28th at La Jara, Monte Vista, Cortez, Montrose, Hotchkiss, Collbran, Norwood, Grand Junction, Craig, and Walden.

Meeting with the wool growers were J. S. Hofmann, president, and A. C. Allen, secretary, of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. E. E. Marsh of the National Association was also present for six of the meetings. These men presented the urgent problems which are confronting the industry at this time, and at all the meetings it was the consensus of opinion of the growers present that the local organizations

would have to be strengthened through enlarged membership and also through grower cooperation and adequate financial support to insure a stable organization.

Problems discussed were: the need for an adequate protective tariff, the stockpile, competition from synthetics, more profitable lamb marketing, and an adequate promotion program for products which the sheepmen have to sell. Past activities of the National and state associations in freight rate cases, grazing problems, the Wool Products Labeling Act, the work of the American Wool Council and other activities were discussed. Those present agreed that these activities benefit all growers, that they are vitally needed and that organization and cooperation have never been more necessary than at present.

nona, Wisconsin, in which he said schedule K—the wool schedule—was indefensible. This sealed the fate of wool and made free wool inevitable.

In 1911 both houses of Congress passed a bill reducing wool duties but President Taft vetoed it. He had already appointed a Tariff Commission and directed it to investigate the difference in cost of wool production in the United States and chief competing foreign countries. All of 1911 was spent in investigation, with the inevitable rumors of free wool to come. Finally the Tariff Board's report on wool appeared very late in 1911. It justified the existing wool duty by its finding that the difference in cost of production was 11 cents per pound, the exact amount in the tariff law.

Then came the year 1912 and a president to be elected. Great political turmoil existed throughout the year with the political cycle revolving around the tariff on wool, woolens, and sugar. Taft and Roosevelt were enemies and Woodrow Wilson and W. J. Bryan were running for president on a "free-wool, free-sugar" platform. Wilson was elected and called a special session of Congress for April, 1913, to reduce all tariffs and put wool on the "free list." The Ways and Means Committee already had drawn the bill but it carried a duty of 15 per cent on wool. This so enraged Wilson and Bryan that they jointly visited the Capitol and demanded that wool be put on the free list. And so it appeared in the Underwood bill passed that summer.

**During all this time wool was bought and sold as though no tariff existed. Certainly the dealer who was out to buy wool could not add the tariff to the price when there was reason to believe that before he could sell the wool the tariff would be removed. The result was that during all this base period, 1909 to 1914, wool prices were very low. The average was 18.3 cents per pound and as the law now stands, 18.3 cents will forever be the base parity price to which will be added from time to time such increased costs as the parity formula justifies. If the base period price is 6 cents per pound too low then the final parity price will be just that much too low.**

It may be argued that the base period was just as fair to wool as other agricultural products and that they were adversely affected by the tariff agitation. But the facts disprove this. Back in 1909 many farm products carried no tariff and the rate was very low on those that did. Also, at that time, generally speaking, our agriculture was on an export basis and the tariff was but a kind of anti-dumping arrangement. Nor must we overlook the fact that the Underwood law of 1913 did not disturb many agricultural rates and in others made but scant reductions. The agitation was entirely political and was aimed at wool, woolens and sugar, and it got what it was aimed at.

As heretofore stated the base period wool price is 18.3 cents, but increasing

costs of things farmers buy amount to 12.8 cents, according to the formula, on a pound of wool. That makes the wool parity price for October 15 last, 31.1 cents. That is the present wool parity and if today we received parity we would get just 31.1 cents per grease pound. That is supposed to put the wool grower on exactly the same basis as he had from 1909 to 1914. But the government reports that on last October 15 the average price of wool was 40.4 cents, so we are now receiving 130 per cent of present parity. A year ago Congress passed the so-called Bankhead law under which farmers and stockmen are guaranteed 90 per cent of parity. If there were no changes in base prices at the close of the war that would make the so-called guaranteed price of wool at that time about 28 cents. But we must not forget that parity is an ever changing quantity: as cost goes up, parity rises; so as cost declines, parity falls equally fast. Of course parity does not affect wool prices today for they are fixed at the level existing in early 1942.

I have stated that parity is computed by using the cost of things farmers buy. However, one main cost was not included—that is the cost of the labor farmers buy. During the base period farm labor was very, very cheap, and those who wrote the law did not see the advantages of including it. But farm labor costs have now advanced out of all proportion to present parity prices. Where farm labor received \$100 in 1910, it now receives \$325. If labor could be included as a base parity cost it would raise parity on every commodity.

Growers will at once recognize that the existing parity wool price of 31.1 cents does not represent the cost of wool production at this time due largely to increased feed and labor cost. Government officials likewise recognize this and have worked out an adjusted parity price as indicated from the release of the War Food Administration, under date of November 15, which states as follows:

For example, in the case of wool, the applicable minimum price standard requires a maximum price regulation which would reflect not less than 41 cents per pound and such a maximum price was established. While this maximum price is greater than the January 1941 parity price adjusted for increase in costs since January 1, 1941, of 35.5 cents per pound, it is less than the 1940-1941 season average price adjusted for increase in costs since January 1, 1941, of 44.4 cents per pound.

# Texas Sheep Country

By Vestel Askew, Secretary Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

IN the field of wool and mohair production, Texas and its ranchmen are distinctly in a class to themselves. The state's total wool production, its range conditions, its methods of production, and numerous other local practices—all are of particular interest to producers of wool and lambs in other states of the nation.

Texas, which produces 20 per cent of the Nation's shorn wool and 87 per cent of its mohair, has its own system of grazing sheep in fenced pastures, and, until the government took over all domestic wools, its own system of marketing wool, both different from grazing and marketing practices in other wool producing states.

When Texas came into the Union it retained its land, and, as a consequence, all land in the Lone Star State is privately owned with the exception of lands which the state deeded to various county and state schools. Texans, therefore, do not have the worry of obtaining grazing rights on the public domain from the government. School-owned lands are leased for grazing purposes, however, on bids, but successful bidders are not always the highest bidders. Most counties desire that good care be taken of their lands, and care of lands is ordinarily taken into consideration when leases expire and new bids are asked—maximums are usually fixed for animal units per acre.

The state's sheep and goat population is centered in the southwestern area known as the Edwards Plateau. This territory lies between the Pecos and Colorado rivers and covers some 40 counties, made up of around 24,000,000 acres. In this area there are approximately 70 per cent of the state's 10,600,000 sheep and 80 per cent of the nearly 4,000,000 Angora goats. Most of the Edwards Plateau is semi-arid, with an average annual rainfall varying



Texas also has an Angora goat population of nearly four million in addition to its more than ten million sheep.

from 14 to 24 inches. At present, the whole of West Texas, including the Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos country, is in excellent shape following above-normal late summer and early fall rains.

## Windmills Increase Water Supply

The use of windmills over deep wells as a source of providing water for livestock is another common practice in Texas—a practice not generally followed in other sheep and wool growing states. The present use of the mills and fenced pastures developed from early experience with such equipment in the Edwards Plateau. Use of windmills over wells for furnishing stock water preceded the fencing. There are some old wells in West Texas about which books could be written. They have looked down on many hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep as they quenched their thirst at troughs and large dirt tanks. In the early days of the sheep industry, it was extremely difficult to provide water for the flocks. The grazing land was there but could

not be utilized to best advantage, because there was no constant water supply. Early-day equipment was inadequate for drilling deep wells and as a result the "shallow water areas" were first developed. Today hundreds of thousands of acres are in sheep and goat production where the water supply is provided solely from deep wells, brought to the surface by windmills.

In some of the more arid sections, it is not unusual to have only one well water an area of many thousands of acres. Under such condition ranges are watered by the use of booster mills which force-pump the water by pipeline from the original points as far distant as ten to fifteen miles. The distribution of water by this method over mountain ranges and wide valleys has placed many acres in livestock production which could not be used for any other purpose.

## Eradication of Predators

Fenced pastures were first constructed in an effort to eliminate predatory animals. Early net-wire fences were

termed "wolf-proof," as it was believed these fences would prevent coyotes and other predators from going from one pasture to another. In a matter of time these animals learned to dig under, or crawl or jump over the fence to continue their attacks on sheep flocks. Some ranchmen attempted to overcome these difficulties by burying the fence to a depth of six to twelve inches and constructing higher fences. Later, "aprons" were added to already constructed fences by attaching net-wire to the bottom and weighting the attachment to the ground with heavy stones. Further attempts to prevent the coyotes from climbing over the barriers were made by addition of "wolf guards." These so-called guards were constructed by affixing net, or barbed wire to boards nailed on each post at a 45-degree angle toward the outside. Other ranchmen hung tin cans filled with small stones at short intervals along the fence. The noise created by the latter device was intended to scare away the coyote when he attempted to climb over the fence.

None of these methods, however, entirely prevented the animals from entering the pastures, but each had a part in the nearly 100-per-cent elimination of the predators. It was found, through these practices, that an enclosed area could be "cleaned," while trapping and poisoning on the outside prevented the entry of many others. This method of control has resulted in the complete eradication of coyotes and other predatory animals over a major portion of the sheep and goat country of Texas.

#### **Fenced Pastures; Their Advantages**

In the effort to eliminate the predator, ranchmen found that the fence brought along many other advantages. The loose-grazing of sheep and goats under fence provided better utilization of the range and eliminated much winter feeding. Higher yields, brighter and cleaner and more attractive fleeces started coming from the flocks. Labor and other handling costs were greatly reduced. Although fences made feed and labor problems comparatively minor, the investment in land and fences largely offset savings. Fencing was also found to provide a means of distributing livestock on available water supplies. Today virtually all the sheep and goats in Texas are grazed, bred, lambled, kidded, and fed, in fenced pastures on the open range. These practices are adaptable

because of the favorable climate, topography, and vegetation in most of the state.

#### **How Texas Markets Its Wool**

The Texas wool marketing system is one of the most efficient in the nation, with wool and mohair being handled entirely by warehouses established as separate business concerns in practically every trade center within the sheep and goat raising territory. Today there are more than 100 wool and mohair warehouses in the state, and fifty-four of this number are qualified primary handlers of the domestic wool clip under the government purchase.

These warehouses are operated and owned by individuals, grower groups who are stockholders, most of whom are wool and mohair growers. Very few warehouses are controlled, or have connections with Boston firms. They are all under the management of competent wool men who make it their business to study market conditions and other factors which may have a bearing on the prices of wool and mohair, and they keep the sales of their customers' clips at the highest possible level.

Each clip is shorn and hauled from the range, or wherever the sheep are shorn, to the warehouse of the grower's choice where it is weighed, insured, stored, displayed, sold and shipped. The grower is assessed a fee for this service ranging from one-half to as much as one per cent per pound. The fee is no more or no less, whether the clip is sold in one day or one year. Additional services most warehouses render their wool and mohair customers are the handling of feeds, salt, and other supplies, and the making of ranch loans.

#### **MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY**

**It has been requested by the Chamber of Commerce of Ft. Worth that hotel reservations be made as early as possible for the 80th National Wool Growers Convention, January 29, 30, and 31, 1945. The Texas Hotel will be the headquarters for the convention. One hundred and fifty rooms have been secured at the Texas, 50 at the Worth, 50 at the Blackstone, and 50 at the Westbrook. MAKE YOUR CHOICE EARLY!**

When the grower delivers his wool or mohair to the warehouses, the decision of handling and selling the clip is left entirely in the hands of the warehouse manager. Boston dealers and eastern mills have buyer representatives who reside in the state and travel from warehouse to warehouse, inspecting clips and making purchases for their firms. Most of these buyers have had considerable experience with Texas wools and, once they become acquainted with a clip, they ordinarily are able to make a close estimate on its shrinkage and its value without going to look it over, if conditions during the growing and shearing seasons are normal.

When a clip is sold, the grower is rendered an account sales after selling fees, unpaid feed bills, supplies, and interest on borrowed money are deducted from the gross, and the net is remitted to the grower. Dues of 10 cents per bag to maintain the activities of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and wool promotion fees also are deducted by cooperative warehouses from the sale of each clip.

The efficiency of this system has increased, due to the fact that each warehouse derives its profits chiefly from the volume of wool and mohair handled. Therefore, it is to the advantage of each warehouse operator to make intelligent sales with the most efficient service in order to obtain volume. Competition between operators is keen but friendly.

At present the Commodity Credit Corporation wool appraisers serving in the Texas area are busy working on the 1944 clip of an estimated nine million pounds. These appraisal committees, working quickly and competently, completed the spring clip of around 57 million pounds the last of August and only recently were authorized to begin work on the fall yield. They are working in the southern section of the Edwards Plateau and will go north.

For the sheepmen of other states a visit to Texas should prove most interesting. An opportunity for many to visit Texas will be afforded those who attend the 1945 convention of the National Wool Growers Association, which is to be held in Fort Worth next January. Texas ranchmen are already laying plans to make the occasion worth while and memorable.

The Texas sheepman is like his industry—in a class by himself—and he hopes to prove this fact to those attending the National Convention.



# Wyoming's Convention at Casper

A two-day, streamlined affair was the 41st annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association at Casper on November 1 and 2, 1944. Departing from customary peacetime conventions, there were fewer speeches and more discussion of current problems. In spite of increased wartime activities and manpower shortages, a good representation of Wyoming sheepmen was present.

That wool problems are serious is attested by the fact that there was such a large attendance of representatives of wool growers' associations throughout the West and also of eastern manufacturers and trade associations, including the following: Arthur Besse, president, and Ames Stevens, vice president, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; H. Clyde Moore, past president, Lawrence Hills, vice president, and Clinton Hester, attorney, National Wool Trade Association; Lawrence Ashworth, American Woolen Company; G. N. Winder, president, H. J. Devereaux and Sylvan Pauly, vice presidents, J. M. Jones, secretary-treasurer, and Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association; T. H. Gooding, president, Idaho Wool Growers Association; W. P. Wing, secretary, California Wool Growers Association; A. C. Allen, secretary, Colorado Wool Growers Association.

In his annual report, Secretary J. B. Wilson discussed very briefly activities of the past year, feeling that emphasis should be placed instead on the economic importance of Wyoming's sheep and lamb industry and the serious wool situation facing growers. Statistics he presented showed that Wyoming's 1943 income from sheep, lambs and wool amounted to \$29,394,000, the leading agricultural venture of that state. Comparing the income received from sheep, lambs and wool in the western states with that of other industries such as sugar beets and silver, Mr. Wilson pointed out the importance of our industry and the need for at least equal consideration, by Congress, with these other western industries producing much smaller income. Other vital problems discussed by the Secretary were the increased costs of production in the



President John A. Reed of Wyoming Association

industry, with no compensating increase in the price of lambs and wool; the huge stockpile; the labor problem; and suggested plans in handling the serious wool problem, including the Hill Plan (N.W.G., September, 1944, p. 7) and the proposal of Dr. S. W. McClure (N.W.G., October, 1944, p. 23).

John A. Reed, president of the association, also dispensed with a formal address and discussed current problems, including ceiling prices of lamb and mutton as related to production costs; the need for a definite announcement by the C.C.C. as to its intention in extending the wool purchase program; the use of foreign wool in the manufacture of government woolen requirements; the reduction of the number of stock allowed on the forest reserves, which undermines the stabilization of the livestock business; the manpower situation; the predatory animal control program; the work of the Livestock Tax Committee in solving tax inequalities; and the need for increased interest in and financial support of the wool growers' organizations.

Other speakers on the Wednesday morning program were Harold King, Natrona County Game and Fish Commission; Lester Bagley, Wyoming Game



J. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Wyoming Association

and Fish Commission; Owen W. Morris, Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Wednesday afternoon and evening sessions were devoted entirely to a spirited discussion of the whole question. Dean Hill of the University of Wyoming led the discussion on the plan which he sponsors and expressions were voiced both for and against this proposal. Principal opponent to the Hill Plan was Arthur Besse of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who stated that competitive factors make it impossible for the manufacturers to pass price increases on to the consumer. He also felt synthetics would be an added threat if wool prices were increased. Emphasis of the discussion seemed to be placed on recognition of the fact that growers and manufacturers do have mutual economic problems and should cooperate in the solution. A tentative plan for solution of growers' and manufacturers' problems was set up for further consideration by representatives of both groups. This plan was outlined in the November issue of the National Wool Grower.

The discussion of the lamb situation  
(Continued on page 18)

# What Helps Agriculture Helps All of Us!



John Holmes, President  
Swift & Company

way I look at it is this—*what helps agriculture helps all of us.*"

That is it in a nutshell. What helps agriculture *does* help all of us—producer, meat packer and processor, retailer and consumer. So the purpose of this page is to tell in a few words and many pictures about all manner of things that do help agriculture. We hope that by searching out news items, telling of new trends, big or little, reviewing findings of agricultural experiment stations, by recounting the experiences of successful individuals, and in many other ways, we can render a worthwhile service to all who produce our nation's food.

The Editor will be F. M. Simpson, who is already well known to many of you as Manager of our Agricultural Research Department. He will welcome your suggestions and original ideas. Mr. Simpson is the Editor—but it is your page. Please help us make it a useful one.

A Merry Christmas to you all!

*John Holmes*  
President, Swift & Company

## Martha Logan's BEEF POT ROAST

A beef chuck, rump or round, provides the roast, accompanied by browned onions and carrots. Roll the beef well in flour, then brown in hot fat in a heavy kettle. Heat water, cover tightly and cook slowly for two hours. Add peeled potatoes, onions and carrots, and cook for one hour.



THIS page is printed here as a service to all farmers and ranchers of America. Together with you producers, we have a big job to do in the business of feeding this nation of ours well.

A short time ago I was talking about improved methods with a farmer. He said, "The



"Sorry if I disappoint some home folks this Christmas. But I've got a date with the Service men and women. I mustn't be too little or too late!"

## Ex-Farm Boy Knocks 'Em Dead...



Buy More War Bonds—  
Hold What You Have!

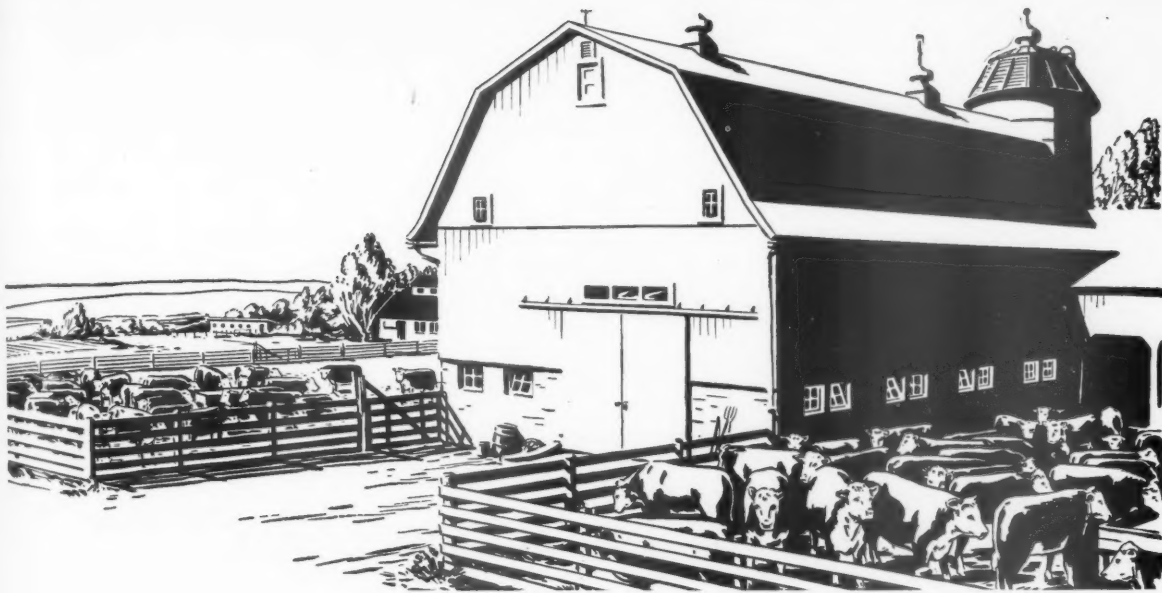
Maybe you've heard the epic story of "Zeke" Givan. "Zeke" was a farm boy from Dearborn County, Indiana—until he enlisted in the Marines. His first big show was at Kwajalein. The Japs started to rush him, and "Zeke" started to shoot. When the shooting stopped, those present were "Zeke," one red-hot Browning Automatic Rifle, and 35 dead Japs. "Zeke" says modestly, "I did nothing except my duty." Later he was wounded at Saipan. We'll say that like many thousands of other farm boys, in and out of the Service, he is doing his duty extra special well.

## CANVAS COATS FOR SHEEP PAY OFF

Range lambs grazing in mountains and valleys, fashionably dressed in ducky little white duck coats sounds more like a pipe dream than a practical possibility for sheep growers. However, in an experiment at the University of Wyoming, coats of 15-ounce canvas were tailored to fit half a flock of 684 range sheep. The fleeces were carefully compared at shearing time and the "coats" proved their worth in a big way... more clean wool per fleece; 6.8 per cent less shrinkage; 13.5 per cent less dirt content; and the staple was a full half-inch longer than on the sheep that wore no coats.

This adds up to extra wool profit no matter how you look at it. In addition, the coats protect the sheep from cold weather, wet, sand, dirt, burrs, stickers, and reduce death losses and feed consumption. Wool from the coat-wearing sheep compared favorably with the best white Australian wool.

For further information write R. H. Burns, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.



## Nutrition Is Our Business—and Yours!



"Right eating adds life to your years, and years to your life."

These six Americans are united in the job of seeing that 132,000,000 fellow Americans get enough of the right kinds of food to eat. The rancher, farmer, meat packer, retailer, housewife and scientist, each has a part in the preparation and distribution of meats and other foods.

Feeders of livestock know that diet has a lot to do with the health of their

animals. It is the same with human beings. There is a great deal of research being conducted at the present time in our universities to find out more about the relationship between diet and human health, and Swift & Company gives many grants to aid this kind of research.

Not so many years ago a lot of people said meat was hard to digest; that children should never be given pork, etc. Nutritionists have proved that pork is one of the most digestible of all meats, rich in vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. These and many other basic truths about meats and other foods have been established by the work of nutritionists. You can readily see why such discoveries help the sale of meat and of livestock. That is why we say—"Nutrition is our business—and yours."

*Does lots of wool on the face and legs of a sheep and a wrinkled skin help to make a more valuable fleece? No, says the U. S. D. A. Sheep with wool over their eyes produce fleeces of lighter weight and less value than open-faced sheep.*



I. B. Johnson

### SOFT CORN FATTENS LIVESTOCK

by I. B. JOHNSON, Director  
Agricultural Experiment Station,  
South Dakota State College

If you are caught with "soft" corn, due to a sudden freeze before your corn matures—remember you still have feed. It makes a good fattening feed for steers, calves, feeder pigs and lambs.

These were the conclusions of the South Dakota Experiment Station, based upon the first year's feeding trials, wherein cattle, hogs and lambs fed soft corn were compared with others fed sound corn of No. 3 market grade. The soft corn was bought at 50 cents a hundred-weight—the No. 3 corn at 75 cents a bushel.

No preparation was given to this soft corn. It was stored in uncovered piles on the ground, and fed field run—soft, moldy, rotten, husk-covered ears just as they came.

Yearling steers were fed for 150 days, calves 195 days, pigs from 87 to 118 days, lambs 90 days.

*In ALL cases the return was greater from the lots receiving the soft corn, due to the price at which the corn was purchased.*

The gains of both cattle and pigs on soft corn, compared to those on hard corn, were reduced after the beginning of warmer weather in April. It is advisable to feed your soft corn early.

In figures, the soft corn had the following approximate values when compared with the price of No. 3 ear corn in the rations fed:

34% when fed to yearling steers  
76% when fed to feeder pigs

80% when fed to steer calves  
71% when fed to feeder lambs

If you want additional information, write the Animal Husbandry Department, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota.

*(The views expressed in the above article are those of the author.)*

**Swift & Company, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS**



## Wyoming's Convention

(Continued from page 15)

at the Thursday morning session centered on rationing and price ceilings, with special emphasis on the need for an increased ceiling in view of increased production costs. Those taking part in the discussion were Gilbert Gusler and Wilmer McMillin of the O.P.A.; Walter Netsch, Armour & Company; Henry Levy, Union Sheep Company, San Francisco; J. M. Jones, secretary-treasurer, National Wool Growers Association; and John R. Jirton, president, Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association.

The Thursday afternoon meeting included an explanation of the coring system for determining wool shrinkage by Alex Johnston, chief, Wool Division, War Food Administration. He explained that excellent results have been obtained from experiments with the coring machine but also pointed out that this system is not yet fully developed. Dr. A. F. Vass, University of Wyoming, presented some interesting charts on sheep and lamb production costs and price indices for the period, 1900 to 1925.

G. N. Winder, J. M. Jones and Edwin E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association, presented a graphic picture of the problems of the industry and the need for active and increased participation of all growers in their local, state and national associations. The new financing plan was presented. This plan is based on a deduction of one fifth of a cent per pound on all wool sold, deduction to be made at time of sale, and the funds therefrom to be used for all organizational, promotional and legislative activities of the local, state and national associations and also the American Wool Council, in building a better industry. The advantages of the plan were discussed and most of the Wyoming growers present were in favor of its adoption.

### Association Officers

John A. Reed was reelected president of the association and four vice presidents instead of one were elected: Leroy Moore, Bob Grieve, Leonard Hay, and Reynold Seaverson. J. B. Wilson was again selected as secretary-treasurer.

### Association Policy

In addition to endorsing the 6-point program framed by the committee of

wool growers, manufacturers, and members of the wool trade, which was printed in the November Wool Grower and which is reprinted for convenient reference on page 22 of this issue, the Wyoming Wool Growers Association also endorsed the Hill Plan which proposes that:

**1. The U.S. Government take over all of the privately owned foreign wool in the United States and become the sole buyer of any additional foreign wool which will be needed by the manufacturers.**

**2. The U.S. Government sell all the foreign wool it now owns or will own on a parity with the price at which it is selling domestic wool at present.**

**3. The U.S. Government be the sole buyer of foreign and domestic wool as long as the British Government continues its purchase plan.**

**4. The U.S. Government work out a plan of gradual price adjustment until the price of domestic wool comes down to a parity with duty-paid foreign wool.**

The convention also asked that the Commodity Credit Corporation continue to purchase the domestic clip at not less than ceiling prices for the duration of the war and two years thereafter; that ceiling prices on wool and lambs be adjusted promptly to reflect the increase in production costs; and that a new formula for the parity on wool and lambs be set up to bring about a proper price relationship between these products and other agricultural commodities.

Strong resolutions were passed in opposition to the rationing of lamb and mutton under ceiling and point values.

The convention asked:

That ration-point values of lamb and mutton be adjusted in accordance with the price structure of the various grades; that ration points be removed temporarily in any area where an excessive supply of lamb or mutton exists and that a study be made of the support prices now being paid to packers and the rollback of prices in order to find out just how that plan works.

### Lamb and Wool Promotion

Hearty endorsement was given to the work of the American Wool Council, and the Commodity Credit Corporation was asked to approve the deduction of 10 cents per bag on all wool sold to finance the program. It was also

suggested that consumers be educated to use the terms "new" and "virgin" when desiring to purchase unadulterated wool products. Under the Wool Products Labeling Act the term "wool" includes recovered fibers from new knitted and spun wool products, while "new" and "virgin" cannot be used to describe any kind of recovered fibers.

Members of the association were urged to continue to contribute 75 cents per car on all lambs marketed for lamb promotion work, and exchanges at the river markets were asked to make the deduction of 75 cents a car for lamb promotion work as the Denver and Ogden livestock exchanges are now doing.

### Grazing

Resolutions passed pertaining to grazing on public lands:

Endorsed S-31 which would provide that no changes in grazing fees in Taylor districts could be made without the approval of the grazing boards in such districts; asked forest advisory boards now functioning in Wyoming to protect permittees' interests and that such boards be consulted by the Forest Service in all matters of policy; opposed cuts through transfers and urged that when increases in sheep numbers are justified on any national forest they be given to permittees whose numbers have previously been cut for range protection.

### Taxes

The Wyoming convention commended the work of, and pledged support to the National Livestock Tax Committee; urged that the income taxes levied on livestock operators be based on an average return of at least 3 years instead of the return for the calendar year, and that any tax bill considered by Congress should provide for credit for the payment of debts incurred prior to January 1, 1941. A national sales tax was endorsed as the most equitable form of taxation.

Other resolutions adopted by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association:

Urged that our protective tariff law be maintained and that action be taken to prevent the dumping of unneeded surpluses in this country; opposed further extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act and any modification of the present Sanitary Embargo.

Approved the Wyoming predatory control law and urged all counties to operate under it; commended the Fish and Wildlife Service for its cooperation; recommended cooperation between officers of wool growers' and sportsmen's associations and suggested that both work for a more liberal appropriation from the State Game and

Fish Commission for predator control work. Requested that the valuation of grazing land for taxation purposes be made on the basis of its carrying capacity; urged that there be an end of government by decree, directive and bureau regulations, and that all non-essential federal spending be curtailed.

Urged that agricultural commodity organizations find out what manufactured articles aid in the distribution of agricultural products and give wide publicity to them in order to protect the buying power of agricultural people from being exploited by commercial agencies.

E. E. M.

## California Directors Endorse 6-Point Program

THE 6-point wool program (see page 22) was approved by the Board of Directors of the California Wool Growers Association at its annual meeting in San Francisco on November 16.

As the California Wool Growers' Convention scheduled for November 16 and 17 was called off on account of congested hotel conditions in San Francisco, the Board of Directors met to shape association policies for the coming year. All the officers were continued in office until the next annual meeting of the association and a payment of \$2410.80, or one fourth of the total dues received for the current year, to the National Association was authorized.

A special committee with Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, as chairman, framed 26 resolutions which received approval of the board.

For better distribution of lamb, it was recommended that the local and regional offices of the O.P.A. and W.F.A. or any other government agency be given power to adjust consumer points to local supply. An increase in lamb prices to cover higher running expenses and greater leniency in grading good and choice lambs were also urged. The association will endeavor to meet some of the lamb marketing problems by appointment of a committee well in advance of spring lamb season to work out plans for a more orderly marketing of the crop.

The board suggested that all agencies coordinate their efforts for the control of predators and that all control methods, including a greater use of poison, be employed. The association will ask the State Legislature to include \$150,000 annually in the budget of the State Department of Agriculture for this work.

Confronted with increased losses from liver fluke infestation, sheepmen of California through action of the Board of Directors are requesting the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to appoint a well-qualified specialist to do research work on this parasite in California for the purpose of finding out some more effective means of control than exists at the present time.

## Wool Fund Contributors

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(Continued on page 21)



H. F. Prewitt and a section of his improved grazing land.

## Range Conservation Pays Dividends

By Robert V. Boyle

**C**ARRYING capacity has more than doubled on a 13,000-acre grazing unit belonging to H. F. Prewitt, livestockman of Coolidge, New Mexico, since he began a program of soil conservation and range improvement work five years ago.

The tract is fairly typical of southwestern ranches—about 1,100 acres are valley land along the Rio Puerco, a tributary of the Little Colorado River, and the remainder is upland range, made up of foothills and mesas. It embraces a complete little watershed.

In planning to increase forage production on the area, Mr. Prewitt saw that the Puerco flood plain offered the greatest opportunities for development, if only the water that flowed down the arroyo could be used on the land, instead of being allowed to go to waste—and to create an erosion problem.

In 1938, he took this idea to the Soil Conservation Service. In view of the demonstrational possibilities of the proposed work, the S.C.S. agreed to help, but Mr. Prewitt, then connected with

the Breece-Prewitt Sheep Company, arranged for the company to pay over half the costs involved.

Four diversion dams, main diversion and lateral ditches, contour dikes and furrows were built to catch and distribute flood water over nearly 900 acres of land. More than 200 additional acres were developed for "regular" irrigation after Mr. Prewitt drilled four wells for that purpose, three of which proved to be flowing wells. He also built a reservoir with a capacity of 350 acre-feet and installed efficient turn-out boxes to permit the best use of his water supply.

The bottomland area now is divided into 450 acres of semi-irrigated pasture, 440 acres of semi-irrigated hay pasture, 200 acres of irrigated hay pasture, 80 acres of irrigated cropland, 40 acres of which are planted in corn, and an 8-acre irrigated garden.

Mr. Prewitt did not neglect his upland range while he was developing the valley area. At the time the conservation program was begun, he recalls, he was able to use only about half of the

upland portion of the tract because of poor distribution of stock water. Work done on this part of the range included construction of four stock tanks, reseeding of 130 acres, contour furrowing where adapted, planting of trees and shrubs to stabilize arroyos, building of brush spreaders above gully headcuts, and placing rock and brush checks in gullies.

Before the work was begun, Prewitt lambbed 3,000 ewes for one month, grazed 2,000 ewes in the fall for 15 days, and grazed 200 cattle for four months during the summer, a total of 1,600 animal unit months. He and the Soil Conservation Service range specialist estimated that the range improvement work would raise this carrying capacity to about 2,800 animal unit months, after the flooded areas had an opportunity to establish a good growth of forage.

However, because of exceptional success with flood irrigation, the unit is now actually providing 4,500 sheep months and 2,200 cow months of grazing, and growing 270 tons of hay and 24 tons of corn, an additional 1,158 animal unit months of feed. This amounts to 4,258 animal unit months for the whole tract—an increase of two and one-half times in the carrying capacity in only five years, and 52 per cent more forage than it was anticipated the area would carry following development.

Mr. Prewitt states that the over-all carrying capacity of the upland area has increased one third as a result of the conservation work. However, the development of the lowland area, largely through flood-water irrigation, has been of much greater relative importance in increasing forage production. While the 12,000 acres of upland range provides 2,100 animal unit months of feed, or enough for 175 cattle yearlong, the 1,130 acres of semi-irrigated and irrigated bottomland supply 2,158 animal unit months, or enough for 180 cattle yearlong. In other words, over half of Prewitt's total income is now coming from one twelfth of the land area.

The writer viewed this grazing unit recently. There was considerable unused grama grass, even near stock watering places. The quality and amount of grass, clover and alfalfa in the valley have not reached the top; steady improvement continues. Arroyos and gullies are healing over.

While this ranch has always produced good lambs, it is now producing better ones. The average before Prewitt undertook his conservation work was 74



pounds. In 1942 and 1943, the average had climbed to 81 and 82 pounds. Long yearlings, mixed steers and heifers go off in the fall at an average of 720 pounds.

What is the production on this 13,000-acre unit of the Prewitt ranch worth in dollars and cents? That is hard to say. It can't be evaluated easily, since the absence of such a spread could mean failure for the ranch as a whole. A highly productive range unit like this is the heart of an outfit, the "nursery" for lambing, the "hospital" for thin and crippled stock, the holding pasture for shipping time.

However, here is an attempt to set down some gross figures: Lambing on the unit has ceased to be a gamble. Because of sure feed, lambing sheds have been built. With the set-up, less labor is required. Counting drys and all, Prewitt gets a 95 per cent lamb crop at marketing time. He states that with these results it is worth \$1 to him for each ewe lambled in the area, or a total of \$4,500. About 1,600 steer months grazing in the summer and fall means 96,000 pounds of beef, worth around \$11,520. Winter grazing for 1,000 steer months, valued at 40 cents per head per month amounts to \$400. The hay and corn produced are worth \$6,685 at current prices. This means a gross value of \$23,105 for this improved range unit per year, or an average gross per acre of \$1.75.

It was pointed out that the carrying capacity of the ranch increased by 2,658 unit months, or about 220 cattle, yearlong basis. What would it have been necessary to pay for additional range to carry this number? It is very good range that will carry a cow year-long to every 30 acres, and this type of land east of the Rio Grande is now selling for around \$5 an acre. At 30 acres to the cow and \$5 per acre, it would take \$33,000 to purchase enough to carry 220 cattle. The Prewitts, Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration combined have not invested anywhere near this amount in developing the headquarters unit.

The Breece-Prewitt Sheep Company was disbanded in 1940, but Mr. Prewitt and his wife, Hazel, retained most of the range including this grazing unit. They do not feel that they have over-invested in improvements. Mr. Prewitt is now putting up coyote-proof fences around his bottomland range, and is building several small tanks, to be filled

from ditches, in the area. In cooperation with the New Mexico Game Department, elk and wild turkey have been planted on the uppermost part of the irrigated area. The reservoir is stocked with bass and bream. No one encouraged the Prewitts to do these things. They are progressive ranchers and conservationists in their own right.

There are many ranchers in the West who are not taking full advantage of opportunities to improve their present holdings. With no open range or new frontiers to move to, and with ranches for sale priced as they are, it would pay to investigate the possibility of spreading flood waters on bottomlands. While the practice involves a number of considerations, there are two of primary importance: Assurance with respect to water rights under state law, and an appreciation of the fact that water spreading is like any other type of irrigation. It isn't self operating—it requires careful maintenance.

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# Wool in Review

**F**INE territory wool was in good demand during November on account of government orders and readily brought the ceiling price of \$1.18. Texas 12-months' fine wool and the best fine wools from the Northwest were selling the last week of the month around 50 cents on a grease basis. Quarter-blood wool from the Northwest was also selling at that figure, but there was no great demand for three-eighths-blood wool. Mills continue, of course, to buy domestic wool only as it is needed for government orders. In any market that is stabilized as that for domestic wool is under the government purchase program this slow but steady buying is a natural sequence, market reporters point out.

## Large Demand for Foreign Wools

Large orders have been placed for Australian wools by concerns in the United States. From August 1 to the middle of November a total of 317,100 bales had been bought in that country as against 245,505 bales for the same period last year. The rate at which this wool will reach the United States depends, of course, on shipping conditions which have not been entirely satisfactory lately. Some shipments of wool from Buenos Aires and Uruguay are now coming in.

Both Belgium and France are reported as negotiating for supplies of raw wool to use in their plants, which are reported as being only 5 per cent damaged. With practically no new wool available, the French mills have been turning out goods made largely of rayon or shoddy. Reports are also current that orders for U.S. Army replacement clothes are being placed with French mills.

## Stockpile Wools Moving

Meantime the sale of United States stockpile wool by the Defense Supplies Corporation continues, the 18th auction being held on November 29. At that time the wools did not move rapidly and only 33.4 per cent of the offering was sold. Prices paid for Cape and Australian wool, free from burs, were close to a cent above the upset price and the

balance of the wools brought close to the upset. All the damaged Australian wool was sold to the highest bidder without upset price. A total of 185,898,197 pounds of stockpile wool or 76.1 per cent of the total offerings had been sold up to the end of November.

## Appraisals

Up to November 18 a total of 330,753,034 pounds of the 1944 domestic clip had been appraised, including 282,591,690 greasy shorn and 2,337,000 scoured shorn, 25,609,216 greasy pulled and 19,595,748 scoured pulled.

Appraisers in Texas indicate a 71-million pound clip for 1944, the lowest production since 1936.

The large volume of Army orders is taxing the mills to the utmost. At the same time the O.P.A. and Office of Civilian Requirements are trying to achieve lower prices in retail goods by having a greater supply of lower-priced garments manufactured.

## Six Point Wool Program

For convenient reference, the program for meeting current and postwar wool problems framed by the committee of 18 wool dealers, manufacturers and growers at Casper, Wyoming, November 2 (N.W.G. 11-44, page 5) is set up here: That

1. All wools now owned by the government be handled by one agency.

2. The 1944 wool purchase program be extended immediately to cover the 1945 clip of both shorn and pulled wool and the wool program be continued in succeeding years if necessary to preserve the American wool industry.

3. All domestic wools shall be used currently.

4. No wool held in the United States by foreign governments shall be sold in the U. S.

5. For the preservation and welfare of the American wool industry, a com-

prehensive long-time wool promotional and educational program be conducted and supported by all branches of the industry, including producers, dealers, processors and manufacturers.

6. Serious consideration be given to a quota system for regulating the importation of wool and wool products.

## WYOMING WOOL SCHOOL

The University of Wyoming is offering its regular short course in wool for three weeks, January 22 to February 11, 1945. Details on costs and the type of work to be given may be had by writing Robert H. Burns, Head, Department of Wool Technology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

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Buy at least an extra One Hundred Dollar War Bond

The National Woolgrower

# Lamb Market Reviews and Trading Activities

ONE feature of the sheep and lamb market during the past six weeks has been the influx of slaughter sheep and lambs from Canada. This is due to the removal of export restrictions by the Canadian Government; also this is probably the first time the Canadians have had an opportunity to take advantage of the reduction in import duties from \$3 to \$1.50 per head made available to Canada as a "favored" nation through our trade agreement with Mexico in 1942.

A large portion of fat lambs sold during November came from North and South Dakota and Minnesota. During the first ten days of the month good and choice slaughter lambs sold at the principal markets largely from \$13.50 to \$14.75. A top of \$14.90 was paid at Denver. Numerous Canadian lambs at St. Paul sold for \$13.75. Fed clipped lambs sold from \$12.50 to \$14.40 and some choice Californias with almost a full pelt brought \$14.40 on the Sioux City market. Slaughter ewes sold at \$5.25 to \$6. Good and choice feeding lambs sold on the markets from \$11.75 to \$13.75; common and medium kinds sold at between \$8 and \$11.

During the week ending November 18, slaughter lambs worked about 25 cents lower. Aged slaughter ewes, on the other hand, worked about 25 cents higher, due to anticipated reductions in supplies a little later. Feeding lambs were also steady to 25 cents higher on most markets and urgent demand at Denver boosted prices as much as 50 cents. Good and choice range, native and fed lambs sold on the principal markets from \$13.50 to a top of \$14.90. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold at \$5 to \$6.25 with common to medium grades at \$3 to \$4.75. Good and choice feeding lambs sold readily at \$12 to \$13.50 while some mixed fats and feeders brought \$14.25 and \$14.35.

During the week ending November 25, most classes held fairly steady with good and choice slaughter lambs again selling at from \$13.50 to \$14.90, good and choice slaughter ewes \$5 to \$6.25, and good and choice feeding lambs about steady at \$12 to \$13.35. Mixed fats and feeders sold up to \$14.35.

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1944	1943
Total U.S. Inspected	1944	1943
Slaughter, First 10 months	17,929,097	18,734,907
Week Ended:	Nov. 25	Nov. 27
Slaughter at 32 centers	351,803	410,005
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled)		
Good and Choice	\$14.58	\$13.89
Medium and Good	13.22	12.72
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	26.47	26.38
Good, 30-40 pounds	24.97	24.88
Commercial, all-weights	22.97	22.88

## Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered

	Oct. 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1943
Average live weight (pounds)	88.7	87.2	90.1
Average yield (per cent)	45.4	46.1	44.3
Average cost per 100 lbs. (\$)	10.48	11.25	10.37

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—October

	1944	1943
Cattle	1,451,000	1,275,000
Calves	920,000	655,000
Hogs	4,225,000	4,930,000
Sheep and Lambs	2,238,000	2,633,000

\*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W.F.A., are ceiling prices.

During the last four days of November slaughter classes were active, steady, and in a few instances about 10 cents higher. Some choice lots at Denver brought up to \$15. Ewes were steady on most markets at \$5 to \$6.25 and feeding lambs were steady to weak.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the number of lambs on feed during the 1944-1945 winter season will be somewhat smaller than the number fed last winter. This can be accounted for by the fact that the 1944 lamb crop in the western states was about 1,000,000 head smaller than the 1943 crop and also due to the fact that the number of 1944 lambs slaughtered during the first 9 months of this year was larger than the number slaughtered during the same period of 1943.

E.E.M.

## Chicago

A decrease of 50,000 in receipts of sheep at Chicago for November compared with a year ago held the salable supply in good demand and kept values about level with the previous month. Receipts were less than in 1942 and 1943 but larger than in any other November since 1936.

With the product on a ceiling basis there was not much room for advancement although demand was broad and retailers were not able to get as much lamb as they needed for civilian consumption. There was a narrow range of fluctuation in the market during the month, with prices averaging comparatively high. In fact, good to choice lambs sold highest for the month since 1925 with the exception of last year.



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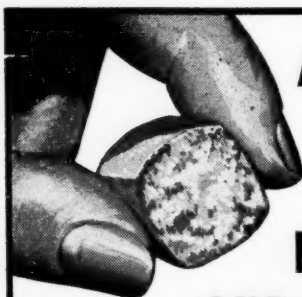
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There was a seasonal decrease in the supply directly from the range country but farm fed lambs continued to come freely and were generally well finished. Packers had so many lambs on direct consignment that they were inclined to be discriminating about quality and the result was a wide range between the best and the poorest lambs, as is generally the case at that time of the year. The value of the pelt is now an important factor in the price of the lamb on the hoof.

Because of moderate receipts at most western markets during the month, the slaughter of ovine stock at all federally inspected markets continues to decline sharply compared with a year ago. The figures of November 1 show a decrease of 395,000 compared with a year ago while the slaughter for 10 months indicates a decrease of over 800,000 compared with the same time last year.

The month started out with best lambs selling at \$14.40. This top was raised to \$14.50 the following week and \$14.75 was paid later in the month. At the best time top reached \$14.85, which goes back to the August top except for a few that brought \$15 in October and September. The average price of good lambs was \$14, highest in 19 years with the exception of 1942. A good many short-fed and common quality lambs sold during the month at \$13 to \$14, with buck lambs discounted \$1. Most farm-fed lambs from the mid-western states showed a fairly good finish, for feed was plentiful and the market high enough to warrant a good finish.

Not many feeders arrived during the month. There was a good demand but the material was not available. Sales ranged from \$11 to \$13.25, largely of Montana origin. There was considerable buying direct from the range but the latest figures available indicate that there will be 15 per cent fewer lambs fed during the coming winter in the middle west farm area than last year. This decrease, however, will be partly offset by larger feeding in the wheat fields of the Southwest. Shipments of feeder lambs to eight middle west farm states for the season to November 1 show a decrease of 400,000 compared with last year, Iowa and Nebraska taking the bulk.

A very satisfactory demand prevailed for fat ewes at Chicago during the month. The tendency of the market was stronger, and buyers seemed willing to pay better prices for the good quality stock. Late in the month \$6.50

was paid for the best, with many going at \$6 to \$6.35. The market is now at the highest point since June. Yearling ewes cashed at \$11.35 to \$11.75. The general market for yearlings was not much changed during the month and sales ranged from \$10 to \$13 with the bulk at \$11.75 to \$12.50. A limited number of wethers sold at \$6 to \$8.

At the close of the month 17 cars of prime lambs arrived for the International show. Good judges said these lambs, consigned by old-time feeders, were fully up to the average of previous years.

Frank E. Moore

## Omaha

THE annual shift from a range sheep and lamb supply to a native and feedlot basis was completed during November. As the month ended, a few scattered shipments from range territory were still arriving, but as a rule they had been given some grain or comparable feed. Supplies for the month were well above the average for November of other recent years, though they dropped about 85,000 below the corresponding month of 1943, when the heavy movement held on unusually late.

Improvement toward the close of the month gave the general price picture a healthy tone. Fat lambs fully recovered earlier losses and closed firm, with best grades bringing up to \$14.35 to \$14.60. Evidence of the confidence that feedlot operators seem to feel in the future market was furnished in an advance of 25 @ 50 cents or more in prices of replacement lambs. This no doubt has been partly in response to the bullish influence of latest reports on feeding operations, which show a decided drop from a year ago. Purchases on feedlot account the latter part of the month were chiefly of lambs that already had been on feed a short time, and carried quite a little weight and flesh. Such lambs sold as high as \$13.50, and lighter range lambs, not the very best in quality, were bringing up to \$13 and \$13.25.

Shortening of ewe receipts after the heavy fall range run let-up also was followed by a good healthy advance in fat ewe prices, the better grades moving to a \$5.75 @ 6.25 basis on the close. A few bunches of ewes with quality went out as breeders at premium figures, though that outlet was relatively narrow. One or two sales also were reported of thin ewes on feeder account around \$4.

Byron Demorest

## Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver for November, 1944, totaled approximately 268,000 head compared to 389,000 head in November, 1943, a decrease of about 121,000 head. During the first eleven months of 1944 receipts totaled about 2,435,000 compared to 2,615,000 in 1943, a decrease of about 180,000 head.

Rather narrow shipping demand tended to offset the drop in receipts for the first week under review. Slaughter lambs finished mostly steady to strong, with near-choice kinds 10 to 15 cents higher in instances. Most of the range crop was in feeder flesh. A \$14.75 top was paid each day for slaughter lambs grading choice. This price took range Colorados early and was paid for truck-ins later in the week.

Slaughter lambs showed very little price change for the second week. The supply was confined largely to truck-ins, most rail shipments being in feeder flesh. The scramble for feeding lambs made them sell closer to fats than at any time this season, and also made them reach new highs for the season. A few loads of choice 93- to 95-pound Colorados sold at \$14.75 to \$14.90 early.

Better grades of slaughter lambs closed steady to strong during the third week. A \$14.75 top was paid each day for choice truck-ins. A load of 94-pound range Colorados also made \$14.75. Good and choice Colorados sold at \$14.50 to \$14.65. Some medium to good, or mostly good, Idaho and Colorado range lambs sold late at \$14 to \$14.25.

During the last week under review, with the exception of a higher price trend on choice trucked-in lambs, slaughter classes showed very little change. The carlot run was confined largely to lambs in feeder flesh. Up to \$15 was paid for both trucked-in and rail shipped lambs grading choice. Good and choice truck-ins ranged from \$14.25 to \$14.65. Good and choice slaughter ewes continued to sell at \$5.50 to \$5.75, the top. Common to medium were fairly numerous at \$4 to \$5 and killers picked up odd lots of yearlings mostly with fall-shorn pelts, at \$8.50 to \$12. The practical top on straight feeding lambs was \$13.65, with some fleshy 80-pound offerings going out at \$13.75.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

## Kansas City

TOTAL receipts of sheep at the Kansas City market from November 1 to and including November 28 amounted

to approximately 136,000 head, some 60,000 short of the record-breaking numbers of November, 1943, but around 30,000 more than November, 1942, and approximately the same number over the ten-year average for the

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month at this market. Total receipts for the year to date are approximately 2,000,000 head, around 140,000 head short of last year's record-breaking totals for the same period but again greater than most previous years and the ten-year average.

The bulk of the receipts have been natives from nearby territory although many range lambs have been included from Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and even a few shipments from Utah. Prospects for future volume on sheep marketings at this terminal are bright. Recent government reports indicate that total lambs fed in the U. S. run materially below a year ago but that in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, there will be more lambs finished than last year, mostly on wheat pasture. For the four months, July through October, total shipments of feeder lambs into the eleven corn belt states, excluding Kansas, are about 16 per cent below last year and the smallest in six years, while shipments into Kansas during October were nearly three times as large as in October a year ago. With good rains providing plenty of moisture western Kansas wheat pastures are making very good growth and furnishing excellent feed upon which the lambs generally

are making good gains. Since the bulk of these lambs will be marketed at this terminal, we expect a good volume of business to continue.

Rather sharp declines in values during the last week of October left closing quotations for that month at comparatively low figures with an extreme top of \$14.35 on good and choice offerings. As compared with that close, present quotations on good and choice lambs are conceded 40 to 50 cents higher, and such offerings are nominally quoted at \$14.25 to \$14.75 although no recent arrivals have been of a quality to pass \$14.65. Medium and good grades are 50 cents higher for the month at \$13 to \$14, common kinds also 50 cents higher and quotable at \$10.50 to \$12.75. Yearling wethers are generally \$1 higher than at the close of October with good and choice offerings at \$12 to \$12.90 and medium and good lots at \$10.50 to \$11.75. Good and choice slaughter ewes have also advanced \$1 and are now selling at \$6 to \$6.50, the outside figure being the highest for this class at this market since June of this year. Common and medium ewes are \$1 to \$1.25 higher at \$4.75 to \$5.75. On the market session of Monday, November 27, the best fed lambs offered

brought \$14.65 for the day's top. Several shipments cashed at \$14.50, and the bulk of the good and choice trucked-in native lambs cleared at \$14.25. Medium and good shipments ranged from \$13 to \$14 and most common lots from \$10.50 to \$12.50.

Bob Riley

## St. Joseph

**S**HEEP receipts for the month of November show quite a decrease at all the markets. The total at this point was 75,217 up to and including the 27th of the month, compared with 116,724 for the entire month of October, and 98,561 for November a year ago. Of the month's total, a large part of the salable receipts were from native territory.

The lamb market during the month was on a very even basis, and closing prices are little changed with a month ago. Native lambs held largely to a \$14.25 top, except during the second week, when \$14.50 was reached. Bulk of good to choice offerings sold \$13.25 to \$14.25, with common kinds down to \$10 or less.

Fall-shorn lambs with good pelts sold up to \$14; others mostly \$13.50 @ 13.75.

H. H. Madden

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# Auxiliary Activities

## Deadline for Auxiliary Contests

JUST a reminder that the two contests for auxiliary members and senior and junior high school students who are sons or daughters of auxiliary members close soon.

Entries in the essay contest on the subject "Lamb By-Products" for students in senior or junior high schools who are members of auxiliary families should be in the hands of Mrs. W. A. Roberts, 103 South 11th Avenue, Yakima, Washington, by December 15, 1944. Essay not to exceed 1000 words; First prize, \$3; second, \$2.

Closing date of wool remodeling and mending contest will be convention dates in the various states. Winners from each state will be sent to the National Convention January 29, 30, and 31, 1945, at Fort Worth, Texas. Prizes in this contest will be a wool blanket, a wool batt, and Lanolin products. The points for judging the remodeling are: Material—30 points; Design and Color—20 points; Workmanship, 20 points; General Appearance—10 points.

The basis for judging mends is: Workmanship—50 points; Matching of Color and Design—40 points; General appearance—10 points.

## Program Committee for 1945-47

The following committee has been appointed by Mrs. W. A. Roberts, auxiliary president, to formulate a program for the auxiliary to follow during the next two years: Mrs. John B. Allies, first vice president of the National Auxiliary, chairwoman; Mrs. Robert Naylor, Emmett, Idaho; Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, Heppner, Oregon;—all past national presidents; and Mrs. Charles W. Coiner, Twin Falls, Idaho; Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Baker, Oregon; Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah; Mrs. Clell Lung, Yakima, Washington; and Mrs. P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer, Wyoming, all presidents of state auxiliaries.

## CLEVER CHRISTMAS GIFT OF WOOL

One of the auxiliary members has made clever use of wool yarn in fashioning crocheted cover for a clothes hanger. She crocheted a simple cover for the wooden hanger and two balls which she stuffed with cotton to which sachet had been added. The sachet balls were hung, one on each end of the hanger, to form a fragrant and slip-proof hanger that would make a welcome Christmas gift and can be made in little time. For further instructions, write Mrs. Joseph Murdock, Heber, Utah.

## Early Sheep History in Eastern Oregon

By C. A. Brown

IN 1852 Silas Brown (my grandfather) with his wife and five children came to Oregon by ox team from Missouri.

Grandfather Brown settled on a donation claim near where Eugene now stands and started in the sheep business in a small way (it is not clear to the writer where he got his foundation stock), and by 1870 his business had reached such proportions that he had to seek additional range facilities.

From his recollection of eastern Oregon, with its big open spaces and its luxuriant growth of bunch grass, he decided there was the place to expand in the livestock business. The pioneer spirit still strong within him, he moved his outfit from Willamette Valley to Birch Creek in Umatilla County, where he operated from 1870 until 1873, when he sold out and returned to western Oregon, where he bought more sheep from the small flock owners of Willamette valley.

The spring of 1874 Grandfather leased a band of sheep to two of his sons; John J. Brown (my father) and William C. Brown, who trailed the sheep over the Cascade Mountains to Crooked River (near Bend) where they summered. That fall they trailed on to Rock Creek in what is now Gilliam County (it was then a part of Wasco County), their sheep being the first to be located permanently in Gilliam County. (Note: Other brief histories of

Oregon sheepmen will appear in later issues. Watch for them.)

## More Wool Facts for Mrs. America

THE job of holding the family purse strings is high on the list of essential war work, and unlike many others it is a job that will continue to grow in importance long after V Day. More and more, Mrs. America needs and demands the facts about the products she buys.

This is particularly true of textile products because the ingenuity of manufacturers in translating laboratory discoveries from test-tubes to textiles makes the shopper's task a test of skill.

The American Wool Council is not content to let the natural superiority of wool speak for itself. Though wool has reigned for centuries as the aristocrat of textile fibers, there is a whole new generation of consumers who, unlike our homespun forebears, have not enjoyed the artisan's practical knowledge of wool's advantages. These consumers, bombarded by the aggressive promotional campaigns on behalf of man-made textiles, cannot be expected to take for granted the benefits inherent in products made of wool.

Extending its policy of consumer education, the Council has established an Educational Service Bureau to meet the widespread demand for authoritative information on wool. Evidence of the interest in the service is apparent in the steady flow of requests from retailers, teachers in colleges and high schools, state and county extension workers in home economics, library directors, professional and trade publications, leaders of clubs and study groups with membership ranging in age from school girls to home makers.

Retailers are keenly aware of the need for adequate training of their salespeople to meet the well-informed shopper with facts essential to the intelligent selling of wool in merchandise. To meet this need, the Educational Service Bureau is presenting a special training program.

The first phase of the program to be completed is a manual entitled "A Cap-

sule Course on Wool," designed especially for use by training directors and buyers in retail stores. The Capsule Course will be made available in quantity for distribution to each salesperson for individual study, supplementing the

## **Moncreiffe CORRIEDALES and HAMPSHIRE**

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Also Stud Corriedale and Hampshire rams for sale, and 300 head of Field Corriedale yearling rams, 200 ewe lambs, eligible for registry, delivery at any time. Also a number of Hamp ram lambs, eligible for registry, fit for full service this fall.

Also 1100 head of half blood Corriedale range 5-year old ewes at reasonable prices.

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group meetings in which the educational material will be presented in "classroom" manner.

Carefully written in simple, readable style, enlivened with attractive and purposeful illustrations, the Capsule Course has been examined with approval by such authorities as Dr. O. Preston Robinson, Professor of Retailing, in charge of personnel training courses at New York University's renowned School of Retailing, and Mr. Philip F. O'Brien, chairman of the Textile Department at New York City's Straubmuller Textile High School.

Among the many subjects covered in this concise but comprehensive manual are: the care and cleaning of garments made of wool, technical information about manufacturing processes, the provisions of the Wool Labeling Act, the distinguishing characteristics of reused, reprocessed, and virgin wool as they concern the consumer, and interesting highlights in the history of wool. Emphasis is placed on the position of the American wool grower in the worldwide textile picture.

Teaching aids in the form of displays and exhibits keyed to modern visual methods of public school education are another phase of the Educational Service, which is scheduled for expansion as quickly as possible.

The work of the Educational Service Bureau is being developed under the direction of Marian Hagen, whose previous experience in home economics and in industry affords a comprehensive background for understanding of both producer and consumer viewpoints. Formerly a teacher of home economics in high school and college courses, Miss Hagen is familiar with the manufacturing and retail fields through her work on the editorial staff of Women's Wear Daily, a trade publication, the promotion department of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, and in fashion and promotion activities for such retail stores as John Wanamaker, and on women's magazines including the Ladies' Home Journal.

Recognizing the importance of the work being done by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, the Educational Service Bureau of the American Wool Council welcomes your suggestions and looks forward to serving you in a mutual cause.

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Lend Over Here Til it's Over Over There**

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# Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending November 28, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

## ARIZONA

Heavy frost in south-central area caused considerable damage to unprotected ground crops. Scattered light showers middle of period, mainly in or near the mountains, benefited southern ranges. Harvest activities resumed normal progress near the end of the period under favorable conditions. No important change in range conditions; livestock conditions good.

### Flagstaff, Coconino County

In this state there is much fall lambing in the months of November, December, and January, and then the spring lambing in February, March, April and May. Our fall lambing is well under way with most outfits being through lambing and others finishing up (November 28).

Rates for pasturing in the alfalfa fields are 2½ cents per day for wet ewes and 1½ cents per day for dry ewes and the same for feeder lambs. Spring shearing is priced at 30 cents with shearers boarding themselves and furnishing all equipment. Shearing will start about the 10th of February. Spring lambs should be in the market by the 15th of March.

We have had good weather with about four or five good rains in all parts of the country and good snows in the north for summer feed and only a few cold nights in the valley.

The coyotes are very bad and we have very few trappers.

M. P. Espil

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures above normal in coastal area and extreme north. Light to moderate rains in north, precipitation negligible elsewhere. Light to heavy frosts reported in the north; little or no damage. Seasonal harvest operations progressing normally. Pastures and ranges good growth.

## COLORADO

Temperatures near normal. Precipitation light to moderate, but locally heavy along eastern border; beneficial to winter grains. Blizzard conditions along eastern border; harmful to livestock and some feeding necessary; some highways temporarily blocked.

### Ordway, Crowley County

We do not have all the ammunition we need and our coyote situation is getting worse all the time. We have enough herders now but they may be gone tomorrow.

We are keeping only 2100 breeding ewes this year as compared with 3500 last year and 4600 the year before. Labor is too hard to get and overhead is too great for the price of our products; hence the reduction. We bought 1100 ewe lambs weighing about 55 pounds at 11 cents delivered at our ranch to feed on wheat. My own lambs have been put on wheat pastures as I have had no prospective buyers all fall. I don't know what we'd have had to take for our lambs if the Kansas wheat pastures had failed to come on.

Our feed has been good all fall and winter grass is good. We have been having difficulty getting cake this summer and fall. I think it is because of too much red tape. One of my neighbors ordered one car of cake through the A.A.A. and got 2 cars instead. I ordered 4 cars last April and to date (November 1) have but one car.

We must all work to get our private business back so we can have some say as to what we are to do. There seems to be too much government regulation without actual knowledge of what the real problems are. Looks as though it is going to take all the people out of the Army to look after subsidies and hand out government checks for payments for something or nothing.

We feel the price received for our wool was far too low for the increase

in expenses we have had in the last two years. We must hold on to the government purchase plan, however; without it wool would be selling along the same lines as old ewes are today.

B. R. Hixson

### Montrose, Montrose County

Range feed conditions along with the weather have been about the same as in other years. The winter range feed appears to be quite fair, and concentrated feeds are available. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$12.50 to \$14 (November 21), and crossbred yearlings are about the same. The number of ewe lambs carried over this fall will be about 30 per cent less than last year and the ewes bred this fall will be about 10 per cent short. Labor and the fear of fluctuating prices are the main causes of this reduction. Most of us here feel good about the returns on the sale of our wool to the government this year.

Although we have been able to secure sufficient ammunition, the coyote situation is still bad.

Dan H. Hughes

## IDAHO

Scattered light rain or snow. Winter wheat looking good in north. Livestock in good condition; some improvement of pastures and ranges.

### Hazelton, Jerome County

The returns on my wools sold under the government plan were satisfactory under present ceilings but they are really too low. The weather conditions are good (November 25) and compare favorably with other years.

Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$10 while crossbreds are bringing \$14. The carryover of ewe lambs will be about the same as last year. However, there will be a decrease of about 10 per cent in the number of ewes bred this fall because we cannot secure sufficient labor.

Ammunition can be secured but the coyote situation remains bad.

Santiago Alastra





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## MONTANA

Warming first 2 days with maximum readings of 40 to 65 on Wednesday, followed by cooler with light precipitation, mostly over the west and central. No seasonably low temperatures. Livestock on winter pastures and in good condition. Moisture from melting snow beneficial to wheat.

## NEVADA

Scattered light snow; temperatures well below normal. Pastures frozen. Heavy freezing prevented completion of winter grain seeding.

### Minden, Douglas County

Heavy storms this month have improved the ranges but they are still much poorer than they have been in the past two years and the outlook for feed is anything but good. Some concentrates are available. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 a ton in the stack.

Fine-wool and crossbred yearling ewes are going at \$12 to \$14. There is little change in the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall and in the number of ewes bred in comparison with last year.

At the present time (November 25) we do have sufficient herders owing to the importation of Basques this year. We have heard no complaints about the prices for wools sold under the government plan.

We are now able to obtain sufficient ammunition but the coyote situation is still about the same.

Dangberg Land & Livestock Co.

## NEW MEXICO

Temperature slightly below normal, with fairly warm days and extremely cold nights. Precipitation considerably above normal, with moderate to heavy snows in northern mountains. Range and livestock in good condition.

### Roswell, Chaves County

Weather and feed conditions on the range have been very good. They are much better than the previous two years. Feed outlook on the winter range is good to excellent (November 30). Also there are concentrated feeds available.

My lambs went to Kansas wheat fields at 10 cents. Top price for both fine-wool and crossbred yearling ewes is \$10. There will be generally fewer ewe lambs carried over this fall than last, and about 5 per cent fewer ewes bred, as most of the old ewes have been shipped to central markets. The war and high expenses have caused this.

The coyote situation is very bad around here; however, the Fish and Wildlife Service is doing very good work. Ammunition is very hard to get; I have not been able to obtain any since August 1.

The lambs in this section were about 25 per cent heavier this fall than last.

Jess W. Corn

### Carlsbad, Eddy County

The situation both as to coyotes and bobcats is very bad, the worst in ten years. They killed a lot of our lambs. We can't get trappers and those we do get rarely stay longer than ten days or two weeks. Although I have been in the sheep business for thirty years, I may be forced to sell out if this continues. There must be something done about these coyotes and bobcats. What we need is a good bounty.

Conditions on the range are fair. While some ranges are very good for wintering (November 8), others are dry. Rainfall has been light in most places. Most ewe lambs are being sold as mutton. The only reduction in our bands will be in the old ewes. I intend to keep the lambs so that my herd will have about the same numbers.

W. C. Bates

## OREGON

Moderate temperatures. Light to locally heavy rains in west; light rains and scattered snows in east. Small amount of seeding done. Crops made little growth. Wheat apparently not seriously damaged by cold of last week, but some injury to young clover. Considerable feeding of livestock; streams low.

### John Day Valley, Grant County

In this part of the country, John Day Valley, the sheep business is nearly a thing of the past. Twelve years ago there were nearly one hundred thousand and sheep, but today there are about twenty-five thousand, and there wouldn't be this many if there was any market for ewes.

Help has been very scarce, and the help you could get didn't amount to very much. Also the coyote situation is very bad. If any sheep are left out at night, there are very few on hand the next day. When the lambs are turned out in the spring they are killed off by the coyotes. We lost about a hundred and fifty lambs in three months. The coyotes weren't quite so bad in the mountains.

(Continued on page 32)

The National Woolgrower



# A Christmas Petition,

1944

By Peter Spraynozzle

DEAR GOD:

As we come to Thee with our Christmas petition, we speak to Thee from our sheep camp on the winter range. We come to Thee, our God, because we know Thee as our God, our neighbor and our friend. And because we know Thee and because we believe that we are never far from Thee, we never find it lonely on the range. We feel, Joe Bush and me, that Thou art nearer to us here on the range and easier to talk to than when we try to meet with Thee in town.

When Joe and me are at our home at Sheepfold on days like this, we listen while Mama says the family prayer to Thee, thanking Thee for our harvest from the fields and orchards—thanking Thee for the increase to our flocks and herds that run the range; asking Thee to be with our boys and girls, guide them in the things they need must do while in the service of their country on far off battlefields. Mothers seem to have a deeper, finer love than fathers know.

But Thee, our Father, Thou knowest that fathers love their children, too. Why, God, there is not a thing we do when we take the place of the herder on the range or chore about at Sheepfold but what it calls our boys to mind—when we do things they would help us do if they were at home. Why, sometimes, God, they seem so near, seems like we could hear them answer if we called.

But Joe and me don't know where our boys are, but we believe Thou knowest where they are. They may be in some foxhole on this Christmas Day, just waiting, crouching—tense, eager, and maybe just a little fearful of that which is to come—the unexpected, unforeseen that happens when men engage in war with other men. Be with them, God, on this Christmas Day when all their thoughts will be of home.

Chances are they'll be a little lone-

some, waiting there for that which is to come. Chances are they'll try to visualize the things of home—a Christmas tree, Mother in the kitchen. In their mind's eye they will see again the house, the barns, the corrals, their dog and saddle horse. They may even think of riding the range or being on a round-up once again with Joe and me, eating their chow from a chuck wagon, spreading their bed-roll by the light of a campfire in the sage and under the stars that stud the sky above the range.

So please, Dear God, be with our boys this Christmas day—not only those who name Joe Bush and me as Dad, but be with all who on this day have left a vacant chair at home. Be with the youth of our America, build them in faith, and keep alive the fires of love for home and native land.

And please, God, bring them home to those who wait—to those who pray for them to Thee on this Christmas day. Bring them home if it can so be done, but if it need be they must give their lives in the service of their country, as Thy Son gave His life in Thy service, that mankind may be free, that liberty and freedom may be the undisputed heritage that all men have received from Thee, we bow to Thee. "Thy will not ours be done."

Be with all our soldiers, God, wherever they may be, on land, on ships that sail the sea or in the air; give them the courage and the strength that comes to men who place their faith in Thee; give them that peace of mind that comes to those who drop their anchors in the ocean of Thy Love. May Victory be with our sons—and may the men who lead them follow Thee.

May those who sign the articles of peace look to Thee to guide the hands of those who write, and make such a pledge that will stand the test of time. And to Thee we give the glory, God, and Thine be the Only Power to which we, as Americans, as a nation, bow our heads or bend a knee.

We, as a people, are not at war to win the praise of men or take from others the home land that they love. We seek to win the praise of none but Thee, and engage in war only to keep free the land that gave us birth and established for all time the welfare of our people, the freedom of our country in ways that are acceptable to Thee

Amen.

Peter Spraynozzle  
Sheepfold, Utah, U.S.A.

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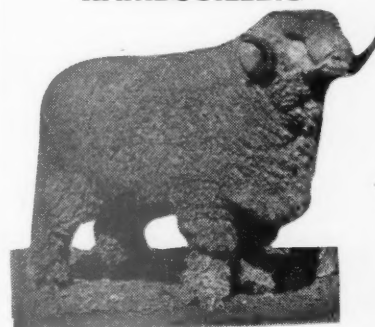
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## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 30)

Hay is \$15 a ton, and there is a short crop this year, but if we have open weather for another month, I think everybody will get by. The weather and feed conditions on the range have been very good. We have had several good rains and the grass has a good start (November 17). We can get sufficient grain but it is very high.

A considerable number of sheepmen sold out so not as many ewes are being bred this fall as last.

The sale of our wools under the government plan was not satisfactory this year. The price received was not so terribly bad but it took so long to get it—from June until October.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling at \$10 and crossbreds for a dollar more.

A. T. Munro

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Above seasonal temperatures. Scattered light rains in west, generally moderate in east; slight snow cover, but ground not frozen. Wheat, rye, and grass condition and progress good. Livestock grazing in open.

#### Castle Rock, Butte County

Everyone seems to be well satisfied with the returns for wools sold under the government program.

The coyotes are bad at present. We are having some difficulty in getting cured meats and canned goods. We now have sufficient labor as we have received some help from the South Dakota Farm Labor Association.

Our range is in very good condition, better than in the last few years. It is snowing at present (November 13); this is the first moisture we've had.

We have hopes of obtaining some soy cubes for supplemental feed.

Chris B. Arpan

### TEXAS

Favorable temperatures for farm operations. Lack of rain being felt in a few scattered areas. Livestock in excellent condition; ranges good; feed and grain pasture plentiful.

#### Water Valley, Tom Green County

We have received some nice light rains in the past week (November 25), varying from an inch in this immediate area to over two inches south of San

Angelo. Temperature has been above normal up to now, and sheep are going into winter in fine shape. Protein feeds seem to be more plentiful than at this time last year.

George M. Skeete

### UTAH

Moderate snowfall general on 24th, except in southwest, stopped open field grazing in irrigated valleys. Temperatures lowest of season. Snow greatly improved grazing conditions on ranges. Some sugar beet and alfalfa seed unharvested.

#### Levan, Juab County

Range conditions are fair, with the feed much better than in the previous three years. Some concentrated feeds are available, and alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 a ton. There will be about the same carryover of ewe lambs as there was last year. However, there will be about 10 per cent fewer ewes bred this fall because of the shortage of labor and high running expenses.

I'd like to know how many sheep producers, herders, and camp tenders would like to buy a genuine wool coat. I don't know anybody that's more exposed to the weather and is more entitled to one. When we go out to take care of the old biddy it's a good thing she can't talk. We are going around in a cotton coat and she in a new wool coat. Personally I'd like to be able to sell my own wool and buy a wool coat. I don't think we should let that stockpile get any bigger as herders are getting more scarce.

The coyote situation is worse than it has been in years, even though some ammunition is available

E. H. Malmgren

#### Wanship, Summit County

I feel that I got a fair price for my wool. Ammunition is hard to get and there are too many coyotes in this part of the country.

Feed and weather (November 14) compared with the two or three previous years are as good or better although much drier.

I sold my fat lambs at 12 cents and feeders at 10 cents. The fine-wool ewe lambs are being reserved for breeding. The carryover will be about the same as usual. About \$13 is the going price on fine-wool yearling ewes and \$13.50 on crossbreds.

William Judd

### WASHINGTON

Temperatures normal in east; somewhat above in west. Light rain helped wheat belt, but more needed. Wheat in unsatisfactory condition, except locally. Still some seeding in dried, warmer sections. Rains delayed field work in west. Pastures slow growth in west.

### WYOMING

Temperatures slightly below normal; precipitation general but light, except locally heavy in southeast. Ranges benefited. Livestock in good to excellent condition; light feeding in Lander Valley.

#### Casper, Natrona County

The weather was clear until November 13, then there was a 7-inch light snow fall which is still on the ground (November 22). The winter range is somewhat short but concentrates are available if you can afford to buy them. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton.

Yearling ewes both fine-wools and crossbreds are going at \$10.90 to \$11.25. The number of ewes bred this year will be the same as last year. At present we have sufficient herders.

The trappers are doing such a splendid job that the coyotes do not bother us much. I feel that the returns on the 1944 wools were too low compared with the cost of wages and concentrated feeds.

Nell C. Jameson

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The National Woolgrower



# Colorado Rancher Reports Better Ewes, Heavier Lambs and Reduced Feeding Costs



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"Ewes come through lambing in better condition. Total losses were much smaller than in previous seasons. Ewe lambs carried over show a marked improve-

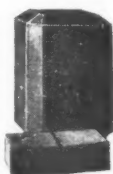
ment in the herd. Old ewes culled and sold were in excellent condition.

"Minerals are essential for proper feed assimilation, thus saving in feed costs.

"I am fully satisfied with results from MoorMan's Minerals, and my regular program includes all my sheep will eat at all times. I am an old-time sheep grower, and shall continue to feed MoorMan's."

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